

# The Mining Journal

## AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 51.—Vol. III.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1836.

[PRICE 7D.]

**HENRY MOLYNEUX, No. 9, SOUTH-STREET, EXETER.**  
In renewing the offer of his services, as Mine Agent and Share-Broker, to his friends and those interested in mining operations, begs to state that he has at present on sale **SHARES IN THE FOLLOWING MINES**, (in addition to numerous other undertakings in Cornwall and Devon, which the limited nature of an advertisement precludes his enumerating,) for the disposal of which he will be happy to negotiate, either personally or by letter (post paid), addressed as above.  
East Croft, Levant, Charlestown Consols, Tresavean, Marazion Mines, Tre-wavas, Wheal Union, Carisze, West Tin Croft, Ding Dong, Baidhu, Botallack, Copper Bottom, Bal Swinden, Wheal Budnick, St. Germain's, Comb Martin, Wheal Wallis, East Wheal Swinberry, South Polgooth, Cornwall United, North Wheal Kitty, Snell's Wheal Brothers, West Wheal Jewel, Redruth Consols, West Wheal Brothers, East Cornwall Silver, Treleigh Consols, East Relistian, Wheal Bruer, Wheal Solomons, East Crover.

**MINE SHARES, &c.—For SALE and PURCHASE of MINE, RAILWAY, and BANKING COMPANIES' SHARES.** In Devon and Cornwall. Apply to **JAMES STEVENS, Share Broker, Plymouth:** Offices, 33, Bedford-street. All letters to be post paid.

**TRESAVEAN MINE, IN CORNWALL.—To be SOLD,** by PRIVATE CONTRACT, 1-192d Share in this valuable Mine. The above Share is now yielding a clear profit of £300 per annum.  
For particulars, apply (if by letter, post paid) to **WILLIAM TARNER, junr.** from Redruth, Cornwall, at his Office, 50, Threadneedle-street, London.  
August 8, 1836.

**SECRETARY.—TO PUBLIC COMPANIES.**  
A well educated gentleman, capable of close and unremitting application to business, and possessing much valuable experience of the mode of conducting Private Bills through Parliament, is desirous to obtain an appointment as SECRETARY to a RAILWAY, or any other PUBLIC COMPANY, upon the termination of his present engagement, which will shortly expire. The advertiser is permitted to refer to Noblemen and Gentlemen of exalted rank and high character, and to his present employers. Address, post paid, "ALPHA," at Deacon's Country Newspaper and General Advertising Agency Office, 3, Walbrook, Mansion-house.

**ALBION COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Scrip-holders** are hereby informed, that the SIXTH INSTALLMENT of FIVE SHILLINGS per share is POSTPONED to the 15th of August next; and that the said installment must be paid within thirty days of that period into the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.  
**JOHN GRANT, Secretary.**  
7, Tokenhouse-yard, July 25.

**BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.—At a Special** General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, it was resolved that a CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per share be made, and that the said Call be paid to Messrs. Stone, Martins, and Stones, of Lombard-street, Bankers, on or before Monday, the 15th inst. On presenting the Bankers' Receipt at the office of the Company, the instalment will be endorsed on the Scrip shares.  
By order of the Board, **NATH. MIDWINTER, Secretary.**  
Lombard-street Chambers, Aug. 10, 1836.

**CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.**  
Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 29th September next, when the Report of the Directors, on their return from Cornwall, will be laid before them.  
By order of the Directors, **T. V. WILLIAMS, Secretary.**  
37, Old Broad-street, July 30.

**CARN MARTH MINES.—The Committee** have the satisfaction of announcing to the Shareholders, that the Duke of Buckingham's claim on these Mines has been withdrawn, and consent to the granting new leases obtained from his Grace's trustees, there now remaining no obstacle to prevent the immediate renewal of operations.—Those shareholders who have neglected to pay the deposit on the shares allotted them, are requested to make such payment forthwith. All shares remaining unpaid after the 14th inst. will be cancelled and re-issued to other parties.  
By order of the Committee, **N. MIDWINTER, Sec.**  
9, George-yard, Lombard street, August 3.

**COMBAMARTIN AND NORTH DEVON SILVER, LEAD, AND COPPER MINE.**  
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Counting-house on the Mine, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, in accordance with the Regulations of the Company.  
**JOHN BEVINGTON, Secretary.**  
Barnstaple, August 2.

**HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—**  
The Directors of this Company, in pursuance of the authority vested in them, give Notice that a further CALL of ONE POUND per Share is hereby made, and they request that the said One Pound per Share be paid to the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. Wright and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, on or before the 16th of AUGUST next, when the present Scrip Receipts will be exchanged by the Bankers.  
By order of the Directors, **L. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.**  
6, Freeman's-court, July 16, 1836.

**MEXICAN COMPANY.—The Directors** hereby give notice, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of PROPRIETORS will be held at this Office, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely.  
**J. M. MAUDE, Secretary.**  
32, Great Winchester-street, August 13.

**NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—**  
MOCAUBUS and COCAES.—A CALL of THIRTY SHILLINGS per share is hereby made by the Directors of the above Association, payable on or before the 3d of September next. The shares, together with a list of their numbers, to be left for entry at this office two clear days.  
By order of the Board, **BARCLAY MOUNTENEY, Secretary.**  
National Brazilian Mining Association Office, 26, Throgmorton-street, Aug. 1.

**SOUTH POLGOOTH TIN and COPPER MINING COMPANY.—**  
Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of this Company have made a second CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share, which the Shareholders are required to pay to the Bankers, Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., 62, Threadneedle-street, or at the office of the Company, No. 26, Basinghall-street, on or before the 3d of September next. The Bankers' Receipts, with the Scrip Certificates, are to be left at the Company's office, that payment of the Call may be recorded thereon.  
**R. N. PADDON, Secretary.**  
26, Basinghall-street, Aug. 3.

**WHEELS HARMONY and MONTAGUE MINING COMPANY.—**  
The Shareholders are hereby informed, that the Directors have this day made a further CALL of ONE POUND per share, to be paid on or before the 30th inst., either at the office of the Company, or at the Mining Office, No. 12, Panora-lane, London, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock.  
In King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, **C. F. KIRKMAN, Secretary.**  
August 6.

**WHEAL GEORGE MINE, in St. Stephen's, Branwell, Cornwall.—**  
The Directors hereby give notice, that a CALL of ONE POUND per share is made, and they request that the same may be paid into the Devon and Cornwall Bank, St. Austell, on or before the 11th day of September next.  
**W. MERFIELD, Sec.**  
August 11.

**MEXICAN and SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—**  
In conformity with the resolution passed at the General Annual Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company, on the 11th of May last, of which the following is a copy:—"Resolved, That whenever the Directors shall consider it expedient to make a further call of Capital for the use of this Company, they be authorised to do so by the creation of 10,000 additional shares of £10 each; the same to be issued preferably to the then holders of the existing shares; it being understood that no further call of Capital shall be made on the now existing shares, until £5 per share shall have been paid on the additional shares."—The Directors have determined on the creation of 10,000 additional shares of £10 each. The payments on these shares to be made as follows: viz.  
£1 per share on subscribing;  
£2 per share on the 1st of March, 1837;  
£2 per share on the 1st of July, 1837.

After these payments shall be made, if any further calls of Capital shall be necessary, they will be made on all the shares of the Company equally.  
The new shares will be in all respects on the same footing as the original shares, excepting that they will not be entitled to the Dividend intended to be declared on the 1st of January next.

Proprietors will be entitled to subscribe for any number of shares they may desire, not exceeding the number they may hold. All shares not subscribed for by proprietors, will remain in the hands of the Directors, to be disposed of for the benefit of the Company.  
Applications from proprietors, in the annexed form, will be received between the 1st and 10th of September next; after which date no application will be received.  
The certificates of the new shares will be delivered between the 12th and 19th of September, and the Directors will at the same time exchange the existing Certificates of shares for the like documents on parchment.

**H. W. SCHNEIDER, Secretary.**  
FORM OF APPLICATION.  
Gentlemen,—Being a holder of shares in the "Mexican and South American Company," I request you will appropriate to me of the additional shares. I enclose the first payment thereon of One Pound per share, and I will produce the certificates of the shares I hold at your office between the 12th and 19th of September. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.  
To the Directors of the Mexican and South American Company.  
16, New Broad-street Mews, August 9.

### TO ENGINEERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

**TOMLIN and SON WILL SELL BY AUCTION,** at the Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on Tuesday next, Aug. 16th, at Twelve o'clock, a Patent for an Apparatus to facilitate and improve the Excavation of Ground, and the Formation of Embankments.  
It is suggested that this Patent may be of immense value to any Engineer or Railway Contractor, as it will be found, upon examination, to be to a great extent economical as well as expeditious.  
Full descriptions, drawings, and specification, may be seen at Tomlin and Son's office, 16, St. Paul's Church-yard.  
August 6.

### TO MINERAL ADVENTURERS.—

**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,**  
(BY MESSRS. THOMAS WINSTANLEY AND SONS.)  
At the Clarendon Rooms, South John-street, Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 14th September, 1836, at One o'clock in the afternoon (in the following or such other lots as shall be agreed upon at the time of sale, and subject to such conditions as shall be then produced).  
LOT 1.  
ONE FIFTEENTH SHARE IN THE ISLE OF MAN MINES.

Worked by a highly respectable English company, and held under a lease from the Crown, at 1-10th royalty, upwards of eighteen years of which are still unexpired. The lease comprises the whole of the Mines in the Isle of Man (except those in the parish of Louan). Several valuable veins of lead ore have been opened out on an extensive scale, and are now producing large quantities of ore, rich in silver, and yielding a handsome profit. Numerous other veins, producing lead and copper ore, have been discovered, and the Mines, generally, are expected to be exceedingly productive and profitable. These Mines are under the management of Mr. William Jones, Pwllmelny, near Mold.

LOT II.  
SIX FORTY-EIGHTH SHARES IN THE CONISTONE COPPER MINES.  
In the county of Lancaster, worked by a highly respectable company, and held under a lease from Lady Le Fleming and Lord Muncaster, at 1-12th royalty in ore, of which upwards of fifteen years are unexpired.  
These Mines have been raising regularly, during the last year, about 100 tons of ore per month; and are now in an active state of working, producing about 120 tons per month. These Mines are under the management of Captain Barrett, of Conistone.

LOT III.  
THE BLACK CRAIG AND CREIGHTON LEAD MINES.  
Situate near Newton Stewart, in the county of Kirkcubright, in Scotland. The Black Craig being held under a lease from Major Dunbar, at 1-8th royalty in ore, thirteen years of which are unexpired; and the Creighton being held under a lease from Lady Maxwell, at 1-9th royalty in ore, ten years of which are unexpired.

These Mines have been opened and worked to a considerable extent, and have produced large quantities of ore.  
For further particulars, application may be made to the said Messrs. Winstanley and Sons; to the respective Managers; or to Messrs. Rawthorne and Swainson, solicitors, Lancaster.  
Lancaster, August 4, 1836.

### SHARES IN VALUABLE MINES FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Two 64ths in that well-known and extensive Tin Mine, in the parish of St. Just, in Penwith, Cornwall, called **BALLESWIDEN**, with the like share in all the Machinery, Materials, and Ores, and all Dividends from the last account.

There are three steam-engines on this Mine, and the stamps, which at present has thirty-five heads constantly at work, is not sufficient for stamping one-half of the tin stuff raised therein.  
Ballewidren is only about sixty fathoms deep, and the lode is more than ten feet high, exceedingly good, and still improving; and will, without the least doubt, be one of the most extensive, lasting, and profitable mines in the county.  
In addition of twelve heads will shortly be added to the stamps. Nearly 4,000 worth of tin was sold therefrom on Tuesday last, and the sale of tin takes place twice in every quarter.

Also, One 59th in a Copper Mine in the same parish, called **SPEARIN MOOR**, adjoining the Great Levant Mine; the ores of which are exceedingly rich, and sold at the last sale for £31 a ton; and what is now at grass is equal to any raised in the county.

Also, One 6th in **EAST LEVANT**; One 100th in **BOTALLACK**; and Two 100ths in **EAST DING DONG**.  
Apply to Mr. John Thomas, Mine Broker, North Parade, Penzance. All letters must be post paid.  
August 8.

### CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.—

The Directors have the greatest pleasure in announcing to the Shareholders that the most favourable accounts continue to be received from the several districts.  
The Directors have felt themselves warranted in giving orders for the erection of a steam engine for the eastern district; and a contract has been entered into, under which it will be finished by the 1st of January next. In consequence of the funds placed at their disposal by the payment of the second call, it is their intention to give immediate orders for the erection of another steam-engine at St. Agnes; and for another at the Western District, after the payment of the third call, which will be on the 1st of November next.

The Directors have no doubt but that, before the end of the year, they will be able to pay a dividend of five per cent. on the monies already paid, arising from sales of ore; making, with the three per cent. already dividend, eight per cent. on the payments in the first year.

In consequence of the non-payment of the second call on some of the shares, they have become forfeited; and, according to the conditions endorsed on them, have "fallen in for the benefit of the holders of the remaining shares;" that is, the persons among whom the 1200 paid shares were divided, and the persons who have duly paid the first and second calls.

The Directors do not think themselves warranted in receiving any further payments on account of the second call, except upon the distinct understanding that the matter will be brought under the notice of the Shareholders at the general meeting on the 29th of September next.

The Directors intend to proceed forthwith to Cornwall, for the purpose of inspecting the Company's property, and will be happy to meet the Shareholders at the general meeting.  
37, Old Broad-street, August 12.

### VARTGIRON COMPANY.—

Capital £300,000, in 6000 shares of £50 each.  
DIRECTORS.  
George Kenrick, Esq. William Needham, Esq.  
John Lawrence, Esq. Mark Phillips, Esq., M.P.  
J. R. Manderson, Esq. William Rathbone, Esq.  
John Mitchell, junr., Esq. Russell Scott, Esq.  
Henry Milnes-Thornton, Esq.  
AUDITORS.  
John Labouchere, Esq. Philip Cazenove, Esq.  
Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, and Co.  
SOLICITORS.  
Messrs. J. and S. Pearce, Phillips, and Bolger.

An opportunity having presented itself of negotiating with the proprietors of the Vartgiron Works, near Pontypool, in Monmouthshire, for the purchase of those works on terms which will be paid as a deposit, and as the agreement binds the vendors to accept the consideration-money by easy instalments, the subsequent calls upon the shares will be limited to £5 each call, and an interval of at least three months will elapse between each. It is not expected that more than £35 per share will be ultimately called for.

The Company will take the profits of the concern from the 30th ultimo, and as the dividends will be made half-yearly, the first dividend will be payable in the month of January next.  
The previous proprietors of the estate will hold a large interest in the Company, and will continue to take an active share in its management.  
The Company will be regulated by a deed of settlement, which will be forthwith prepared by the Directors under legal advice, and which the shareholders will be required to execute upon notice for that purpose, under penalty of forfeiture of their shares. The deed will contain such clauses and covenants as are usually inserted in deeds of settlement of this nature, and will fix the number and qualifications of the Directors and Auditors, the periods of holding General Meetings, the right of voting, and such other points as are not adverted to in this prospectus, all of which are to be in the discretion of the Directors.

Applications for shares may be made (post paid) to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 29, St. Swin's-lane, Lombard-street.  
London, July 25.

**WILLIAM PULFORD, Sec.**  
The terms of the purchase are grounded not upon the existing high prices of iron, but upon those which may be expected on an average of years.  
The works are at the present time in active and profitable operation, producing at the rate of about 18,000 tons of iron yearly, a large proportion of which is manufactured upon the premises into wrought-iron rails and bars. There are five furnaces in blast, and there is engine-power capable of working an additional number; the works at present give employment to about 1500 persons. The distance from Newport (the shipping port) is under fourteen miles by easy railway and water carriage, and it will appear by the register of the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire canals, that there are but four works in South Wales which equal the Vartgiron in the amount of produce.  
A part of the estate is freehold, and the remainder held on lease at moderate rents.

For the purpose of raising a capital for the payment of the purchase-money and carrying on the works, it is proposed to create 6000 shares of £50 each, upon which £10 per share will be paid as a deposit, and as the agreement binds the vendors to accept the consideration-money by easy instalments, the subsequent calls upon the shares will be limited to £5 each call, and an interval of at least three months will elapse between each. It is not expected that more than £35 per share will be ultimately called for.

The Company will take the profits of the concern from the 30th ultimo, and as the dividends will be made half-yearly, the first dividend will be payable in the month of January next.  
The previous proprietors of the estate will hold a large interest in the Company, and will continue to take an active share in its management.

### SOUTH BRITISH COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

FOR SPINNING COTTON TWIST AND YARN, AND FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF POWER-LOOM SHIRTINGS AND CALICOES.  
To be Incorporated by Act of Parliament.  
Capital £1,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £10 each. Deposit 5s. per Share.  
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.  
Sir Robert Graham, Bart. Sir William Ogilvie, Bart.  
Horace Twiss, Esq., M.P. William Church, Esq.  
And Mr. Thomas Truman, Managing Director.  
BANKERS.  
Messrs. Wright and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.  
SOLICITORS.  
Mr. J. Whitaker, 7, Farnival's Inn, Holborn, London.  
PARLIAMENTARY AGENT.  
J. S. Macabe, Esq., College-street, Westminster.

Application for shares continue to be received, post paid, at the Bankers, at the Solicitors, at the offices of the Company, 6, John-street, Adelphi, London, or at Messrs. E. Morgan and Co.'s, Norwich; Mr. John Booth's, Wakefield; Mr. W. Lee's, Bristol; Mr. C. Roberts's, Birmingham; Mr. John Field's, Sheffield; Mr. E. W. Wilson's Railway Office, Brighton; Mr. George Lander's, Gloucester, or Mr. Joseph Maunders, Weymouth.  
The list of subscribers will close on the 13th instant.

### PLYMOUTH IRON COMPANY, MERTHYR TYDVIL.—

Capital £400,000, in 8000 shares of £50 each.  
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.  
Samuel Bosanquet, Esq. W. Mountford Nurse, Esq.  
William Gossens, Esq. Newman Smith, Esq.  
Henry Leard, Esq. T. R. Wilson, Esq.  
BANKERS—Messrs. Bosanquet and Co.  
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, and Co.  
SECRETARY—N. S. Price, Esq.  
Deposit of £5 per share on allotment.

Applications for prospectuses and shares may be addressed to Messrs. Baxendale, Tatham, Upton, and Johnson, 7, Great Winchester-street, and 24, Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitors, to Messrs. Hill, to Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Paulkner, and Follett, 1, Bedford-row, solicitors appointed by the Provisional Committee, and the hon. secretary, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.  
It is requisite that those parties who have applied for shares under the prospectuses originally issued for the formation of the Company should renew their applications forthwith.  
London, May 20, 1836.

### GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY FOR LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.

Capital £50,000, in shares of £10 each. Deposit £2.  
DIRECTORS.  
Richard P. Pritchard, Esq. Samuel Smith, Esq.  
Skeffington Robinson, Esq. Lewis Way, Esq.  
With power to add one to their number.  
BANKERS—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.  
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Borradaile and Ashmore.  
SECRETARY—John St. Barbe, Esq.

The encouragement of the London Conveyance Company and the Metropolitan Omnibus Association have met with from the public, has led to the formation of the General Conveyance Company for London and the Suburbs, to extend the same advantages to other parts of the metropolis and its environs.  
Prospectuses may be had of the Solicitors or Secretary of the Company, which show a large and quick return to the Shareholders.

Applications for Shares must be made, post paid, on or before the 10th of August next, to the Solicitors, 20, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street; or the Secretary, at the temporary offices of the Company, 18, Birch-lane, London.  
July 26.

### BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, AND THAMES JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament, hereby give notice, that the First General Meeting of the Proprietors will be held at the City of London Tavern, on Tuesday next, the 10th of August, at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and otherwise proceeding as is authorised and directed by the said Act.  
(Signed) **W. G. BARRETT, Chairman.**  
**JOHN THOMPSON, Secretary.**  
Offices, 26, Austin-friers, July 31.

N.B. No proprietor will be permitted to attend and vote at such meeting, unless first duly registered; and all holders of Certificates, who have not sent in their claims to the Secretary to be registered, are requested to do so forthwith.  
Proprietors can vote by proxy, the form of which may be obtained at the offices of the Company.

### HULL and SELBY RAILWAY COMPANY.—An Act of

Parliament having been obtained for the formation of this Railway, the Directors have the pleasure to inform the shareholders that they are taking measures for commencing the execution of the work with the least possible delay.  
All persons holding Scrip Certificates, and claiming to be proprietors of shares in the Company, are requested to send a STATEMENT of their CLAIMS, with their Christian and Surnames at full length, also their residence and occupation or profession, to Mr. Locking, the Secretary, at the Railway Office, No. 36, Baltham-lane, Hull, or to Mr. Charles Macrae, 28, Tokenhouse-yard, London (postage free), on or before Saturday, the 20th day of August next, in order to their being registered preparatory to the general meeting of the proprietors, to be held pursuant to the provisions of the Act, and of which due notice will be given.  
The Scrip Certificates must be sent for examination at the same time, for which receipts will be given at either of the above-mentioned places, until the sealed certificates in the forms prescribed by the Act are ready for delivery.

**HENRY BROADLEY,**  
Chairman of the Directors.

### BLACKWALL RAILWAY.—

DIRECTORS.  
John Robertson, Esq., Chairman.  
Joseph Rodalle, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Andrew Colville, Esq., Chairman of the West India Dock Company.  
George Hibbert, junr., Esq., Deputy Chairman of ditto.  
William Routh, Esq., Chairman of the East India Dock Company.  
Archibald Hastie, Esq., M.P., Deputy Chairman of ditto.  
George Brown, Esq. Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.  
Henry Thomas Curtis, Esq. George Lewis Hollingworth, Esq.  
Crawford Davidson, Esq. Thomas Hughes, Esq.  
John Drinkald, Esq. John Humphrey, Esq., Ald., M.P.  
Thomas Farncomb, Esq. Charles M'Garel, Esq.  
William Edmund Ferriss, Esq. John Roskill, Esq.  
William Haigh, Esq. John Stock, Esq.  
John Alexander Haukey, Esq. John Thacker, Esq.  
Frederick Hamond, Esq. James Walkinshaw, Esq.  
Henry Harter, Esq., F.R.S. John Ashton Yates, Esq.  
J. Cornewall Hector, Esq., M.P. Sir William Young, Bart.  
BANKERS—The London and Westminster Bank, 38, Throgmorton-street, and 9, Waterloo-place.  
TREASURER—Frederick Harmer, Esq.  
CONSULTING ENGINEER.—ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR—William Tite, Esq., F.R.S.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Stokes, Hollingworth, and Tysman; and Messrs. J. and S. Pearce, Phillips, and Bolger.  
SECRETARY—Mr. John Warrington.  
Offices of the Company, 32, Poultry.

The Directors of the Commercial Railway Company are now able to announce to the proprietors of the United Company that the Royal Assent has been given to the Act for incorporating this Company, and authorizing the undertaking, and that they are making every arrangement for the immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of the work.

The constitution of the Company having been settled in the manner above stated, the Directors have the pleasing duty of informing the proprietors that, after payment of all the expenses incurred on both lines, there will remain a disposable surplus of capital, amounting to about 30,000l. A further sum of 12,000l. will be added to this amount in manner after stated, which sums will be fully adequate to the prosecution of the undertaking, in the most energetic manner, during the remainder of the present year.

It now becomes necessary to carry into effect the agreement entered into in May last for the union of "The Commercial" and "London and Blackwall" Companies, by the amalgamation of shares, for which full powers are given by the Act of Parliament.

For this purpose the holders of shares in the respective Companies are requested to send to the office of the Company, free of expense, on or before the 1st day of September next, a statement in writing of the number held by them, with their names, residences, and descriptions, for the purpose of registration under the direction of the Act.

The Shareholders will afterwards be entitled to exchange the certificates of shares held by them for an equal number of shares of 25l. each under the seal of the Company, which latter shares will be transferable under the powers of the Act. Due notice will be given when such exchange and registration may be made.

The subscribers to the London and Blackwall Railway Company having paid 25l. per share as a deposit, and the subscribers to the Commercial only 5l., the latter will, upon receiving their shares, be required to pay 14l. per share in addition, in order to place them upon an equality with the subscribers to the London and Blackwall Railway Company, who have already paid 25l. per share.

The Directors have the pleasure to intimate, that it is not likely that any call for money will be made during the present year; but if any found necessary, two months' notice thereof will be given.

By order, **JOHN WARRINGTON, Secretary.**  
32, Poultry, August 11, 1836.



## THE CORNISH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

The capital of the Company is £100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £1 each, a deposit of £2 per share to be paid at the date of subscription, and the remainder by three instalments of £1 per share, the first to be paid on the 10th day of January, 1887; the second on the 10th of July, 1887; and the third and last on the 10th of January, 1888.

A detailed prospectus, with a descriptive account of, and a report on each of the mines engaged for the Company, will shortly be printed for distribution. Shares in the Capital Stock of this Company may be secured on application to the Secretary, Mr. C. F. Kirkman, at the Mining Offices, 15, Pancras-lane, Chancery-lane, London.

## THE CAMBRIAN UNITED COPPER, SILVER, AND LEAD

MINE COMPANY.  
Working COPPER, SILVER, LEAD, and other Mines in North Wales.

Capital £200,000, in 20,000 Shares of £10 each. Deposit 5s. per share.

First Instalment 25s.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.  
Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bt., M.P. Major Hawkes, Dudley  
Col. Sir L. P. Jones Parry, K.C.M.G., M.P. James Froud Johnson, Esq., High Sheriff  
Colonel Edwards, M.P. of Montgomeryshire.  
Gov. Sir William Wynn, K.C.B. High David Griffiths, Esq., Caer Rhin.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.  
(With power to add to their numbers.)  
Mr. Thomas Bolton, Low Bailiff of Bir-  
mingham. Mr. Rice Harris, Birmingham.  
Mr. Charles Williams, Birmingham. Mr. Thomas Clowes, ditto.  
Mr. W. R. Marston, ditto. Mr. John J. Palmer, ditto.  
Mr. John Barwell, ditto.

BANKERS.  
Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Company, London.  
North and South Wales Banks in Liverpool, Chester, and Wales.  
Birmingham Bankers.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Spurrier, Chaplin, and Spurrier, Birmingham.

The reports of the following experienced and scientific miners, managers, and

surveyors of mines, who have carefully examined the mines proposed to be at

present worked by the Cambrian Mining Company, are published, and left with the

different agents for distribution (together with the prospectus), namely, the

reports of Mr. Jones, of Chester, Manager of the Copper and Lead Mines in the Isle

of Man, the Bog Lead Mines in Shropshire, the Llanidloes Lead Mines in Mont-

gomeryshire, and several others in Flintshire, Denbighshire, and Cardiganshire; of

Mr. Hughes, Proprietor and Manager of the Llangybi Lead Mines in Mont-

gomeryshire; of Mr. Griffiths, Manager of Rhylbach in Merionethshire, Graildun

and other Mines in Montgomeryshire; of Capt. Tiddy, of the Mona Copper Mines,

Parry's Mountain, in the Isle of Anglesea; and of Mr. Parry, Manager of several

Copper and Lead Mines in Wales, and Mine Surveyor, Birmingham.

The Mines proposed to be first worked by the Company are near Trawsfynydd, in Mer-

ionethshire, islands called Tanyrallt, Gwagwar Brynallt, and Elyr Miners, Mig-

ant, consisting of upwards of One Thousand Acres, in which several rich lodes of

Copper, Silver, Lead, and other ores, have been discovered, but have not yet been

worked with effect. The lodes in the grounds have been examined and surveyed

by eminent mine agents and miners, and the lodes are reported to be rich, mul-

tifarious, and extensive. The ore has been assayed, and produces metal of the finest

quality, upwards of sixty tons of copper having been raised out of the lode at

Elyr Miners, at Migneot, which lode has been traced for nearly three miles, and

found to bear in every place where it has been traced.

Part of these Mines are held by the present lessee for the terms of thirty-one,

and the residue for the term of twenty-one years, at a royalty of one-tenth. The

distance from the works to the shipping place is about six miles; the road is good

and the carriage low. As the works progress, it is intended to extend the operation

of the Company to such other mineral districts in the neighbourhood as they may

consider worthy their attention.

CONDITIONS.

1.—That the Company be called "The Cambrian United Copper, Silver, and Lead

Mine Company," and be considered as formed when declared to be formed by the

members of the above-named Provisional Committee, or by the majority of them,

at a general meeting.

2.—That the capital of the Company be £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each;

but that no proprietor shall be liable beyond the amount of his subscription.

3.—That so soon as the Provisional Committee shall have allotted the requisite

number of shares, a general meeting shall be convened, to appoint Directors, and

for other general purposes.

4.—That the affairs of the Company shall be managed by Nine Directors, whose

qualification shall be fifty shares each.

5.—That each subscriber shall, when his shares are allotted, pay into one of the

banks of the County of London, to the credit of the Company, in addition

to the 5s. per share paid on his becoming a subscriber, towards the expense of con-

stituting the Company.

6.—That all further calls, if necessary, shall be made by the Directors, as the

same may be required; provided, nevertheless, that no larger sum than £1 per

share shall be called for at one time; and that an interval of three calendar months

shall intervene between each call.

7.—That every Shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for every twenty shares

he may possess.

8.—That a Deed of Association, containing provisions for the security of the

Shareholders, and limiting their responsibility to the amount of their respective

subscriptions, and for the management of the Company, shall be prepared and

executed as soon as practicable.

9.—That the shares of those persons who shall neglect or refuse to execute the

Deed of Association within two calendar months, being required in writing so to

do, shall be forfeited to the Company, together with the deposits paid thereon.

10.—That the Directors for the time being shall have full power to treat for and

to purchase the above and such other Mines as they, or the majority of them,

shall deem advisable for the use of the Company; that the Directors be

chosen annually, with full power to manage the affairs of the Company, and with

liberty to choose the officers of the Company, with reasonable compensation. That

all such Directors receive a remuneration for their trouble.

11.—That the Mines proposed to be worked by the Cambrian Company be valued

and he paid for, to the present Lessee, out of the first Instalment, according to the

valuation of two experienced Miners; one to be chosen by each party, with power,

in case of disagreement, to choose an umpire to value the Mines.

Prospectuses, with conditions annexed, may be had from, and applications for

Shares made to, Messrs. Spurrier, Chaplin, and Spurrier, solicitors, Birmingham;

Mr. Malahy, solicitor, Liverpool; Messrs. Milne, solicitors, Manchester; Mr. Nock,

solicitor, Wellington, Salop; Mr. Eytton, solicitor, Mold, Flintshire; Mr. David Wil-

liams, solicitor, Fwllbach, Carnarvonshire; Messrs. Blower and Vizard, Lincoln's

inn-fields, London; Messrs. Norton and Chaplin, 2, Gray's Inn-square, London;

Mr. H. Seymour Westmacott, solicitor, 7, South-square, Gray's Inn, London;

Mr. Hyde, solicitor, Ely-place, London; Mr. Charles B. Roberts, solicitor, Gray's

Inn, London; Mr. T. A. Dale, Castle-street, Liverpool; or

Mr. B. COOK, mine-agent, Birmingham.

The application to be made in the form following:—

THE CAMBRIAN MINING COMPANY.

Gentlemen (or Sirs).—I request you will reserve and secure to me Shares

in this Company; and in consideration thereof I agree to take the said Shares upon

the conditions mentioned in the prospectus.

Dated day of 1886.

Specimens of the Copper and Lead Ore may be seen at the office of B. Cook.

UPTON AND ROBERTS' PATENT SAFETY LAMP.—

The perfect safety of this Lamp has been proved by the Chemist, the Miner,

and a Select Committee of the House of Commons, by tests which neither the

Patent Lamp, nor any other patented Safety Lamp, could sustain; it can, therefore,

## SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—The contending Lines of

Railway from London to Brighton having been postponed until another

Session of Parliament, the Directors of the SOUTH EASTERN LONDON AND DOVER

RAILWAY COMPANY CALL the ATTENTION of their shareholders and the

public to that paragraph of their advertisement which has been so extensively cir-

culated since the 21st of June, the day on which the Act received the Royal assent.

The original vision of the South Eastern Company embraced a line to Brighton

as well as to Dover; this line will still be brought forward in a future Session, if

neither of the present competing lines to Brighton should pass in the present Ses-

sion. By such a line the distance from London to Brighton would be less than fifty-

one miles, twenty-one of which would be common both to Dover and Brighton.

The Directors have now determined immediately to take measures to carry this

into effect, and have instructed Mr. Cubitt, their engineer, to ascertain the best

lines which can be found branching from the South Eastern Railway, near Otford,

to Brighton, Lewes, and Newhaven.

The prospectus will be issued in a few days, and may be obtained at Messrs.

Clutton and Easson's offices, Crown Office-row, Temple; and at the offices of the

Company, No. 98, Gracechurch-street. By order,

Office, 98, Gracechurch-street. J. S. YEATES, Secretary.

## TO TIN BOUNDERS, SMELTERS, ADVENTURERS,

AND OTHERS.

Notice is hereby given, that if any person shall take a sett from a tin boulder,

in Duchy lands, and shall agree to pay dues to such boulder, he will nevertheless be

compelled to pay the full customary toll to Captain Crease, which is in some places

one-fifth, in others one-tenth, and in some as high as one-sixth; and the party

working the mine is liable to Captain Crease for these dues, in all such cases as he

may deem it right to compel the customary payment. The boulder has no title to

any tin work in which he has ceased to labour, and pay toll, twelve months; for it

appears, from Stannary records now extant, that the freeholder may expel the

boulder from his land, if the boulder's work be not lawfully assured "by working

and toll tin paid by the space of a whole year." It is admitted by all parties, that

when the boulder does work, he is bound by law to pay the customary toll; if,

therefore, adventurers take setts of boulders, they place themselves in two very

dangerous positions, which no persons, having common sense, would encounter.

First.—They are subject to the question of the boulder's right, and the proof of

his title, and even if it can be made out a lawful boulder title, by the boulder

having properly kept his work up and paid toll tin, it is then nothing more than a

mere easement (that is, a right, which ceases if not legally kept up); and in case of

the boulder's non-performance of custom, the adventurer working under him

might be ejected by the lord.

Second.—If the adventurers should work under an agreement to pay dues to a

boulder, then such adventurer must pay part of his produce to two landlords, viz.

the customary toll to the lord of the soil, or his lessee, that is, one-fifth, one-

tenth, or one-sixth, as the case may be; and also the dues he may agree to pay to

the boulder. And it is clear law that the adventurer is compellable to pay the

lord's customary toll, notwithstanding his agreement with the boulder, as was

decided in *Crease v. Barrett*, in which the adventurers had taken setts from the

boulder; and were, nevertheless, compelled by a verdict to pay the customary

dues, to Captain Crease, the lessee of the lord, the Duke of Cornwall;

whereas the adventurer is never compellable to pay the boulder, unless he has

agreed by deed or contract to do so.

It is therefore quite clear that no party can work a mine under a boulder's sett;

because no one could afford to pay one-fifth, one-tenth, or one-sixth, to the

lord, and dues to the boulder also.

Notice is further given, that, for the purpose of promoting the mining interests,

Captain Crease, after due consideration, has within the last three years agreed with

adventurers, to work under his Duchy title, to sell at reasonable dues, and he

will continue to do so—always taking into consideration the capital embarked, and

capabilities of the ground; and being convinced, that if the customary dues are

insisted on, in many cases it would amount to a prohibition against mining; acting

upon this principle, with parties who have rejected the boulder's title, Captain

Crease has within three years put upwards of twenty mines at least to work, on

which there are not less than nine steam-engines, and upwards of two thousand

people employed. In addition to which, the commerce of the county has been

benefited at least 25 to £50,000 per annum. These facts will prove the benefit

which the mining population and the county at large have derived from the pro-

ceedings Captain Crease has taken, for the purpose of exposing the fraudulent

nature of the bound-claim monopoly; for if Captain Crease had not successfully

opposed those claims, most of the mines before alluded to would no doubt now

have been idle. Many of these claims of the boulder have been encouraged by

the circumstance of John Silvester, the discharged servant of the late Edward

Smith, Esq., and others, having, whilst acting as Mr. Smith's toller, accepted em-

ploy from persons claiming boulder, which circumstances gave a colour in some

instances to bound claims.

Notice is further hereby given, that, until within the last three years, the poor

working tinners were made to pay to gentlemen at Helston one-ninth part of the

produce of their labours for the use of waters, which impost, in consequence of

Captain Crease's exertions for the benefit of the tinners, is no longer paid or de-

manded, the said tinners not being liable to pay the same, and the gentlemen of

Helston having no right to demand money for waters, the free use of which is

given by charter to the tinners.

Notice is further given, that the smelter is not liable to account for dues either

to the lord or to the boulder, long since having been recently discovered

to be a fraud, and the seller and not the buyer must pay the dues—for so it is

expressly stated in Stannary records of authority.

BARTLETT and REDDOME,  
Solicitors, London.

GEORGE GILLSON,  
Solicitor, Truro.

Dated London, April 25.

## INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—

Connecting GREAT BRITAIN WITH PARIS AND BRUSSELS.

PROVISIONAL ENGLISH DIRECTOR.

The Marquis de Claricarde.

John Heathcoat, Esq., M.P.

Lord Stuart de Rothes.

Right Hon. Thomas P. Courtenay.

John H. Latham, Esq., London.

James Morrison, Esq., M.P.

Frederick North, Esq., M.P.

John G. Ravenshaw, Esq., London.

Wm. Parry Richards, Esq., ditto.

John Shewell, Esq., ditto.

Henry Smith, Esq., Birmingham.

Isaac Selby, Esq., London.

Patrick M. Stewart, Esq., M.P.

John Sturge, Esq., Birmingham.

G. Treherne Thomas, Esq., London.

Henry George Ward, Esq., M.P.

Joseph Walker, Esq., Birmingham.

John Wray, Esq., London.

With power to add to their number.

MANAGING DIRECTOR—Captain J. W. Pringle, R.E.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—George Stephenson, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.; Messrs. Esdaile and Co.

FOREIGN AND CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES—John Bowring, Esq., M.P.

ACTIVE ENGINEER—William Cubitt, Esq., F.R.S.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Clutton and Pearson; Messrs. Parkes and Preston.

The establishment of railways in this country, and the successful results of the

Belgian lines, which have been completed, naturally create a desire to extend them

more generally on the continent, and thus open a wider field both for domestic

and foreign communication.

A Deputation from the Directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company having

obtained the favourable consideration of the French and Belgian Governments for

the formation of an International Railway, to connect the British, French, and

Belgian Capitals, by lines through Calais, to Lille, to Paris and Brussels, the pre-

liminary arrangements for this great undertaking have, to a certain extent, been

completed. A considerable portion of the above lines will be common to Paris and

Brussels; and since they connect with those capitals great manufacturing districts

of France and Belgium, they afford the prospect of a large remunerative return.

Besides these, other lines, connecting Paris with London and Brussels, have been

proposed, the first through Amiens and Abbeville to Boulogne; the second through

Amiens, Valenciennes and Mons, by the coal districts, to Brussels, which, with

diminished



## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## WEST INDIA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Copies of your *Journal*, dated respectively the 23d and 30th ult., have just been placed into our hands; and in reference to two articles contained in them respecting the "West India Agricultural Company," some reply seems called for from us. The account given by you of the failure of this undertaking seems sufficiently accurate, but we must complain of something like want of candour in your having implicated our names in such failure, hearing as you did, from our own lips, the part we had taken in the matter. We must therefore request that, as some degree of odium might be attached to our firm from a perusal of the articles in question, you will in justice give equal publicity to the following simple statements of fact, which comprehend our connexion with the undertaking above alluded to.

We had no part whatever in the formation or conduct of the "West India Agricultural Company" up to the period of its failure. With the mode in which it was conducted, or mismanaged if you please, previous to its being brought into our office, we have nothing whatever to do. Of course, when we had agreed to become the solicitors, which we did upon very mature consideration of the merits of the measure, (of which you appear to be of the same mind with ourselves,) it was necessary to notify it publicly; and at the suggestions of a very able individual whom we consulted on the occasion, it was deemed proper to increase the capital, and the first advertisement to which our names were appended appeared accordingly. On several subsequent conferences with other gentlemen well versed in West India affairs, the title of the late company did not appear to embrace distinctly enough the objects in contemplation, and it was considered necessary to substitute another, which however has not at present publicly appeared, though we made no secret of it at the meeting alluded to in your paper. It was then that we felt sensible that the step to which you have thought proper to attach ridicule became imperative in point of honourable dealing on ourselves; viz. that as the new company about to be advertised was clearly an emanation from the one which had not been brought to maturity, those debts which had been properly incurred in its projection should attach to the new one; and that we, as the solicitors, should advise their adoption and payment by the directors at the proper season. And for this purpose we, with considerable difficulty, ascertained who the creditors were, and issued the circular quoted in one of your articles.

We feel bound to add, moreover, what in justice should have accompanied your account of the meeting of the creditors convened in consequence; viz. that, with the exception of yourself and one other party, (who was only agent, and therefore could not agree to any proposition without first consulting his principal,) the other creditors present expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with our conduct, and cheerfully adopted, as it was evident to them it was their interest to do, the suggestion offered on the occasion. We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

Bedford Row, August 5.

VAUX AND FENNEL.

[The absence from town of the Editor, as will be seen by the leading article, must plead an excuse to the readers of the *Mining Journal* for any observations that may appear requisite in answer to the above communication.]

## MINING SPECULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—If your correspondent "T. T. B." should feel disposed to co-operate with "Scrutator," in carrying into effect the suggestion of the latter, contained in your paper of the 18th ultimo, he will be happy to communicate with him. Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

Truro, August 9.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed; the Commons Fields Enclosure Bill was read a second time; the Valuation (Ireland) Bill went through a committee; the Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, &c.—Lord MELBOURNE, on moving that the House resolve into committee on the Newspaper Stamp Bill, entered into an explanation of the leading features of the measure. His lordship described it as calculated and intended to promote a more general diffusion of knowledge, but he rested his main defence upon the necessity of putting down unstamped publications, which could only be effected through the operation of some measure like the present. He gave it to be understood, in the course of his observations, that any amendment or alteration in the provisions of the Bill would be fatal to it in the other House, as it was a Money Bill, and as such exempted from the interference of their lordships.—Lord LYNCHURST (in the committee) expressed his concurrence as to the necessity of doing away with unstamped publications. He therefore agreed to those parts of the Bill which were directed to that object. But the eleventh clause—that is, the clause requiring the names of all the proprietors, be they ever so numerous, to be registered at the stamp-office, was he contended, as unjust and arbitrary a clause as had ever been introduced into any Bill. His lordship then proceeded to take a review of the existing law, which he contended had answered every purpose. The law had been in operation for more than forty years, and it had never failed in being effective. Enough was done by it to enable the parties who felt themselves aggrieved to know to whom to look, and there were ample funds for covering damages. His lordship next observed, that this clause was added to the Bill at a late period, and not at the suggestion of any member of the Government, but by the Liberals.—The LORD CHANCELLOR defended, and Lord WYNFORD opposed the Bill.—The Duke of WELLINGTON observed that nothing of any weight had been said in support of the clause.—After some further discussion the committee divided on the clause, which was negatived by a majority of 21, the numbers being—for the clause, 40; against it, 61. The report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.—The Bills already before the House proceeded a stage, and those brought up from the Commons were read a first time.

TUESDAY.

The Customs Bill, the County Elections Polls Bill, &c., were considered in committee.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in the Commons Fields Enclosure Bill, moved several amendments; after which the Bill, as so amended, was ordered to be reprinted.—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Court of Session (Scotland) Bill; but Lord ROSSLYN opposed it, and moved that it be read a second time that day three months—an amendment that was carried on a division, there being for the original motion 27, for the amendment 37.—The report of the Stamp Duties (Newspapers) Bill (without the registration clauses, as amended on motion of Lord Lynchurst on Monday) was presented and agreed to, without any observation being made as to the intention of Ministers respecting it in such shape. It is to be read a third time to-morrow.—The Suits in Equity Bill was re-committed, on the motion of Lord ABERNETHY, and the Western Australia Bill was read a second time.

WEDNESDAY.

The Stamp Duties (Newspapers) Bill was read a third time and passed; and a message directed to accompany the same to the Commons, desiring their concurrence in the amendments thereto.—The several Bills before their lordships passed a stage.

THURSDAY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, as messenger from the House of Commons, presented the Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill (No. 2); and Lord MELBOURNE afterwards stated that he proposed to read it a first time, and this day to move the suspension of the standing orders, so as to enable him to move all the remaining stages of the Bill at that one sitting of the House.—On the motion of the Marquis of LANDOWNE the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill was read a second time; his lordship observing, that as there was no objection to the principle of the Bill, it was unnecessary to urge any thing in support thereof—and the Bill was ordered to be considered in committee to-morrow.—The Stannaries Courts Bill was read a second time.—On the motion of Lord MELBOURNE, the Commons' message for a "free conference," on the subject of the last conference, on the Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill, was agreed to; and it was directed to be held in one of their lordships' committee rooms forthwith. Lord Ripon and other peers were appointed to manage the conference. A second conference was required, the first not having been a "free" one; but the Lords still declared their adherence to their amendments.—Lord Ripon reported the result of the second conference; that they had met the managers on the part of the Commons; that the Commons persevered in their resistance of the amendments; and that the managers on the part of the Lords adhered to those amendments.

FRIDAY.

The Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill was read a second time; and (after the standing orders had been suspended) it was committed, reported, read a third time, and passed, and this day it will receive the Royal assent, and become law.—Several other Bills were forwarded a stage; the Secular Jurisdiction (York and Ely) Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill, after much conversation and complaints against some of its provisions, went through Committee.—In the Committee on the Registration of Voters' Bill, there was some warm discussion. Lord WHARFCLIFFE proposed various amendments; the first was divided upon, and carried by 57 to 21.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

The Trinity (North Leith) Dock and Harbour Bill (No. 3) was lost, there being for the second reading, 20; against it, 30; majority, 1.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the third reading of the Registration of Voters Bill; and in so doing, he stated that Messrs. Rogers and Alexander had declined to act as registration barristers, and that Messrs. Russell Gurney and E. Winslow were nominated in their stead. The alteration was adopted; several amendments were offered, and the Bill was passed, after a division—aye, 80; noes, 23.—The Ecclesiastical Appointments Bill, the Post-office Commissioners Bill, &c., were read a third time, and passed.—The Lords' amendments to the Lighthouses Bill were adopted.—The Pension Duties Bill, &c., were agreed to.—The House afterwards went into committee of supply, in which the remaining Miscellaneous Estimates were moved;—for the British Museum, for Education in Ireland, &c.

TUESDAY.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice that next session he should renew his motion for the repeal of the injurious duty on maritime insurances.—On the order for considering the amendments, Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the House do disagree to the Lords' amendments to the Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill, respecting the charitable trust, &c.; which motion, after some discussion, was agreed to.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the House resolve into committee on the Beneficence Plurality Bill.—The postponement of the Bill for the present session was strongly urged, and Mr. HUME moved as an amendment that it be deferred till that day three months.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL resisted it, declaring that the Government was anxious to promote church reforms, and desirous that this Bill should proceed.—The House divided; the numbers were—for the motion, 66; for the amendment, 28; majority, 38. The House then resolved into committee on the Bill, in which amendments were proposed, the discussion of which occupied considerable time.

WEDNESDAY.

The Coal Duty (London) Bill went through a committee.—Mr. BARING, in a committee of supply, moved various grants on the remaining Miscellaneous Estimates. On his proposition that there be granted £400, to defray the expense of preparing accommodation for the ladies to hear the debates to carry into effect the vote of the House that there should be such accommodation—occasioned some sharp, and we apprehend it may be considered, not very gallant treatment.—The Earl of LINCOLN led the attack upon it.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER supported him; and the SPEAKER, who is entitled to speak in committee, made his maiden speech in such character, and declared that the proposition was unworthy of their consideration.—The committee eventually divided on the proposition; it was supported by 28, and opposed by 42, being a majority of 14 against the grant.—Mr. BARING moved a grant of £500, for "a School of Design," for the encouragement of artists in manufactures; Mr. P. THOMSON observing that it was intended to have the school in London, and to invite and assist pupils from the manufacturing districts, in order that they might return to their own neighbourhood and instruct those who were willing to be taught.—A message from the Lords presented the Newspaper Stamp Bill.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Lords' amendments were undoubtedly violations of the Commons' privilege, as regarded Bills of aid and supply; and he, therefore, moved that the Bill be "laid aside." He proposed to introduce another Bill, in order to enable the public to have the benefit of the reduction of the tax, as intended by the former measure.—Mr. GOLDBURN said that he should throw no obstacle in the way of such proceeding.—Motion agreed to.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved for, and obtained leave to bring in a new Bill to reduce the amount of newspaper duty. He brought in the Bill, which was immediately read a first time. It is without the registration clause, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will propose in committee to extend the time for carrying the Bill into effect one fortnight. The Bill was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

THURSDAY.

On motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill was passed through all its remaining stages. He was then desired to carry the same to the Lords, and he proceeded with it forthwith.—The report of the Coal Trade Bill was agreed to.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Registration of Births, &c., Bill, which amendments were adopted, after some desultory conversation.—Lord J. RUSSELL and others then proceeded to the Lords to attend the "free" conference, on the subject of the Municipal Act Amendment Bill; and soon afterwards his lordship returned, and stated at the bar that he had, on the part of the Commons, communicated their resolution, disagreeing to certain of their lordships' amendments, and thereupon requested their lordships to reconsider the matter.—Mr. HUME complained of the proceeding as being most unsatisfactory.—The consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Marriage Bill was proceeded with.—It having appeared that the Commons had handed in a written paper, instead of using the privilege of "free" conference, a second conference was requested, which lasted two hours. Lord J. RUSSELL reported that the Lords still adhered to their amendments. That being the case, he declared that he had no resource left to him but to move that the Lords' amendments be taken into further consideration "that day three months," which motion was agreed to.—On motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the House proceeded to take into consideration the Lords' amendments to the Established Church Bill.—Mr. HUME complained of several of the Lords' amendments, and moved the postponement of one of them, avowing that his object was to get rid of the Bill, especially as thus amended, altogether.—Lord J. RUSSELL, to save trouble, as the carrying of this amendment would get rid of the particular clause only, proposed that the division should decide the fate of the Bill—that, in fact, it should be a division on the Bill as amended.—The numbers of the division were—for the clause, 66; for the amendment, 31; majority in favour of the Bill, 35. The several amendments were then agreed to.

FRIDAY.

The Corporate Property (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the Lords' amendments to the Secular Jurisdiction (York and Ely) Bill were agreed to.—The Municipal Elections Bill went through Committee.—The Coal Trade Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill went through Committee.—The Lords' amendments to the Prisoners' Counsel Bill were carried.—The Poor Law Loans Bill and the Tithes Composition (Ireland) Bill went through Committees.—On the further consideration of the report on the Bribery at Elections Bill, the House was "counted out."

## PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

Trinity (North Leith) Harbour and Docks Bill (No. 3).—Petitions from merchants, traders, and others, inhabitants of Edinburgh; and from licensed pilots and fishermen of the Firth of Forth resident at Newhaven, in favour of the Bill: ordered to lie on the table.

Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven Railway Bill.—Report further considered; amendments agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be ingrossed.

Accidents in Mines.—Petition of James Hendrie, for leave to submit his plan of ventilation to a committee: ordered to lie on the table.

MONDAY.

Trinity (North Leith) Harbour and Docks Bill (No. 3).—Two petitions of merchants, traders, and inhabitants of Edinburgh, in favour of the Bill: ordered to lie on the table. The Bill put off for three months.

Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven Railway Bill (No. 2).—Read third time, and passed.

Irish Stock Banks.—Petition of the directors and manager of the Stourbridge and Kidderminster Banks, that the committee on Joint Stock Banks be instructed to require from private banks the returns of their liabilities and assets: referred to the select committee on Joint Stock Banks.

TUESDAY.

Metropolitan Suspension Bridge Bill.—Lords amendments agreed to.

WEDNESDAY.

Trinity (North Leith) Harbour and Docks Bill (No. 3).—Petition of the lord provost, magistrates, and council of the city of Edinburgh, against the Bill: ordered to lie on the table.

SALE OF TIMBER AT LEITH.—The sale of the first two cargoes of timber imported this year from America took place lately on the Sands, and attracted a great number of buyers from the country as well as from Edinburgh. The competition among these was so great, that the prices at which the greater part of the timber sold were fully fifty per cent. above those of last year; and the whole, we believe, was sold off. One lot of birch went as high as 3s. 5d. per cubic foot; but being bought for fancy work, this must not be taken as a criterion. The whole, however, sold very high.—

Constitutional.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—This vast undertaking (which is to unite Liverpool and Manchester with Birmingham) is proceeding with great rapidity towards its completion. The men are at work on the whole line day and night; and the eminent engineer (Mr. Locke) to whose talents the work has been intrusted, has it in contemplation to throw open the line for the purpose of travelling in the course of next summer. Great preparations are also making in the carriage department, fifteen splendid ones having already been completed at the manufactory in Liverpool, and forwarded to the depot at Warrington. A manufactory for the construction of engines is about to be erected near the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Tunnel. The excavations for the foundation of the building have already been commenced.—*Manchester Guardian*.

## ON METALS.

[From "Philosophy of Mineralogy and Geology."]

The only metals known to the ancients were gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, and mercury; but discoveries have from time to time increased the catalogue, until it has swelled to the number of twenty-seven, independently of those which have very lately been discovered as the basis of four of the earths and the two alkalies. Of these metals eleven only have the important property of malleability, or of being sufficiently tenacious to bear the extension of their body by beating with the hammer; the others have by some been, therefore, termed brittle metals. A lustre is peculiar to the metals, which, therefore, is called the metallic lustre. Another remarkable property is their want of transparency when in the mass; but as gold-leaf held between the eye and a luminous body transmits a green light, and silver a white light, it seems probable that other metals, if attenuated in the same degree, would also be translucent. In weight the metals far exceed the earths; the heaviest of the earths is only about five times heavier than water, but the lightest of the metals is more than six times heavier than water. The characters of fusibility and extensibility in metals is of vast importance to man; for without these characters neither could they be freed from the earths and other impurities with which they are naturally found; nor without these characters could they be wrought into vessels for his use. Metals are believed to be simple substances; not one of them has hitherto been decomposed. In order to illustrate the very brief view I am about to take of the several metals, I shall begin with those which possess the qualities of fusibility, ductility, and malleability, so important to man.

PLATINA, is about twenty-three times heavier than water; hitherto it has only been found in Peru, Brazil, Spain, and in the island of St. Domingo. In Peru it is found in little flattened grains, rarely exceeding the size of a pea, accompanied by gold and the ores of titanium and iron; yet it is said that Humboldt presented the King of Prussia with a mass larger than a pigeon's egg. But the grains of crude platina are not pure; analysis has proved them to consist of platina alloyed by four other metals, osmium, iridium, rhodium, and palladium. The platina of Brazil is alloyed by gold and silver; that of Spain was found in a grey silver ore.

GOLD, when pure and beaten, is about nineteen times heavier than water, is soft, and perfectly ductile and flexible. So great is the tenacity of gold, that a piece one-tenth of an inch in diameter will hold five hundred pounds without breaking; and it is computed that a single grain of gold will cover the space of fifty-six square inches when beaten out to its greatest extent. Gold is mostly found in the metallic form, whence by mineralogists it is said to occur in the native or pure state; but it is generally alloyed by small portions of other metals, as silver, copper, &c. It occurs in mineral veins and beds, or disseminated in the substance of some of the oldest mountains. It is found in Brazil, Peru, Mexico, Africa, Sumatra, Japan, Hungary, and Transylvania. Helms says, that when a projecting part of one of the highest mountains in Paraguay fell down, about thirty years ago, pieces of gold, weighing from two to fifty pounds each, were found in it; and that in the vicinities of La Plata alone there are thirty gold mines. Sometimes gold is crystallized in small cubes, or regular octohedrons; and as these crystals cannot be broken in any particular direction, either of those solids may be said to be the primitive crystal of gold. In veins it is generally accompanied by quartz, felspar, the ores of tin, silver, lead, and a great many other metals. A great quantity of gold is obtained in grains and rounded masses, in soils evidently the ruin of rocks which contained it in its natural situation. In this state it has been found in Wicklow in Ireland, and in Cornwall in small quantities. A few years ago a single specimen of gold, equal in weight to upwards of ten guineas, was found among tin, in a stream-work in Cornwall. On the coast of California there is a plain of fourteen leagues in extent, about fourteen inches beneath the surface of which large lumps of gold are irregularly interspersed. But a still greater quantity of gold has been obtained in the form of a fine sand, from the Peruvian, Mexican, and Brazilian rivers, and from some of the African. In Europe, the Danube, the Rhine, and the Rhone, and the streams of Hungary and Transylvania afford small quantities.

SILVER, when pure, is ten times heavier than water, and is soft, opaque, and flexible; a piece one-tenth of an inch in diameter will support two hundred and seventy pounds without breaking. Silver naturally occurs in the pure or native state, but is sometimes alloyed by a small proportion of gold, and sometimes of copper. It is found in fine filaments, disseminated through rocks, but chiefly in veins in primitive and secondary mountains, occasionally crystallized in cubes and regular octohedrons, and accompanied by calcareous and other spars, iron pyrites, cobalt, and some other substances. It is found in Peru, Mexico, Saxony, Bohemia, Norway, Hungary, and England. The ores of silver are numerous; for, although it mostly occurs in the pure state, it is also found combined with gold, copper, antimony, iron, lead, bismuth, arsenic, with the earths, silica and alumina, and mineralized by the muriatic, sulphuric or carbonic acids, and by sulphur. The most common ore of lead, called the sulphuret, mostly contains some portion of silver, but not always worth extracting. According to Helms, the mine Jauricecha, in Peru, which is about three miles above the sea, contains a prodigious mass of porous brown iron-stone, half a mile long, as much broad, and about one hundred feet in depth, which is throughout interspersed with pure silver. It is asserted that Jauricecha, and the mines of the district surrounding it, have yielded forty millions of dollars in a year. It is said that in 1750 a mass of silver was found in a mine near Freyberg, in Saxony, weighing upwards of 140 lbs., and another of about the same size in 1771. In the year 1748, a block of native silver and silver ore was cut out in a rich vein of silver near Schneeberg; Duke Albert of Saxony descended the mine, and used it as a dinner table. When this huge block was melted, it yielded 44,000 lbs. of silver. We are told that Annibal received 300 pounds weight of silver daily from the mines near Carthagen in Spain.

QUICKSILVER mines are worked in Carolina, the duchy of Deux-ponts, Spain and Peru. The vein of Guancavello, in South America, in which quicksilver is found in the state of cinabar, is eighty Spanish cabs in extent, and is situated partly in sandstone, partly in limestone. The cinabar is accompanied by the sulphuret of lead, calcareous spar, barytes, quartz, manganese, arsenic, &c. The quicksilver mines of Idria, in Saxony, are said to yield 100 tons annually, and those of Spain a still greater quantity. The ores of mercury are not numerous; combined with silver, it is called native amalgam; with sulphur and iron, cinabar. Horn mercury is a natural combination of mercury mineralized by the sulphuric acid, and of mercury mineralized by the muriatic acid.

[To be continued.]

INUNDATION OF A COAL PIT.—Lately, a man in the employ of Messrs. Bower, Middleton, and Wilson, whilst working in a pit in the south part of the New Hall colliery, Middleton, broke into a large stand of concealed water. The small indentation produced by the workman's pipe was speedily enlarged by the strong pressure of water, and he himself forced at a considerable distance from the place at which he was working, over a corve, or coal measure, from which he received material injury. The water in the course of a few minutes inundated the whole of the colliery, scarcely allowing time for those employed to escape from their perilous situation. Eleven of the twenty men at work at the time escaped by the mouth of the New Hall pit, and the other nine by forcing open a door which leads into the adjoining colliery, belonging to Messrs. Charlesworth. Provisionally the whole number of men engaged at the time of the inundation were unhurt, with the exception of the one who was the immediate cause of it. In the course of about five hours, it is calculated that nearly 47,000 gallons of water were pumped out by the engine, notwithstanding it was five feet in depth at the end of that time.

THAMES TUNNEL.—The Thames Tunnel is said to be progressing satisfactorily, notwithstanding the lugubrious anticipations of some journals that a complete failure was to follow on the temporary and anticipated interruption occasioned by the nature of the soil of the bed of the river (which was known to be alluvial to within four feet of the excavation, and consequently peculiarly porous), at the point, about 653 feet from the Rotherhithe side, at which the work had arrived about a month since. Mr. Brunel's mode of stopping the leak—throwing in a coating of clayey gravel from lighters over this spongy part of the bed—has succeeded perfectly. The movement on was recommenced only last week, and four feet have been accomplished in the best style. The motto of the acting resident engineer is "forward without fear," which the men, who dropped a little under the apprehension that the shield might perforate be overpowered by the pressure from without, have adopted; and now they talk of nothing but their holiday at Wapping, when the royal progress through takes place in 1837.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE POWER.—Mr. Mullins, M.P. for Kerry, has made a very important discovery in the scientific world, that of applying galvanism, instead of steam, for propelling vessels and carriages. He is now building a carriage upon his principle, and several of the first engineers, who have seen it, say there is every prospect of success, and that it will supersede steam.—*America Star*.—The *Dublin Evening Post* claims the merit of this invention for the Rev. J. W. McGawley, one of the clergymen of the Roman Catholic cathedral in that city, who, that journal says, explained it at the meeting of the British Association of Science there last August. "The discovery," proceeds our *Dublin contemporary*, "has excited interest amongst the *savants* of Germany by Mr. McGawley's interesting and important invention, which is to form one of the most attractive features of the proceedings of the British Association at its approaching meeting in Bristol."



Just published, price 6s., with SIX ENGRAVINGS, No. VIII. of

## THE MINING REVIEW.

Edited by HENRY ENGLISH, Esq., F.G.S.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS: 1. On Metalliferous and Mineral Deposits—2. Analysis of the Mexican Process of Amalgamation—3. The Mineral Topography of Great Britain—4. Geological Survey of the Cornwall District, Cornwall—5. On Civil and Mining Engineering—6. Schaufullen's Hot-Air Furnace Feeder—7. On the Occurrence of the Precious Metals in Great Britain—8. Proposed Plan of a Geological Survey—9. On Pumps used in Mines—10. Visit to the Quicksilver Mines of Idria—11. On the Auriferous Rocks of Virginia—12. On the Ventilation of Mines.

MISCELLANEA: Geology—Preservation of Cast-Iron Pipes—Mechanical Power of Steam—Iron—Malachite—Pary's Mountain—Effect of Heat on Mineral Substances—Exports of Metals—Application of the Hot-Blast—Steam-Engines—Tin—Gradual Raising of Land—Borings—Escape of a Miner—Density of the Earth—Antidiluvian—Silver Mines—Fossil Equisetia—Gradual Elevation of parts of Sweden—Blasting Rocks—Palladium—Masses of Meteoric Iron in Mexico—Gold Mines in North Carolina—Artesian Well—Mineral Produce—Artificial Felspar—Petroleum—On the Occurrence of Metals in Rocks—Tin Boulders—Analysis of a Fossil Tree—Diamond Matrix—Importation of Coal—On the Cementation of Iron—Unproductive Labour in Mines—Occurrence of Bones in a Coal Mine—Platina and Gold of the Uralian Mountains—Triphylite, a new Mineral—Diamonds in North America—Hydrobromic, a new Mineral—Coinage of Mexico, Peru, and Chili—Coins and Medals—Idolcavage in the Isle of Skye—On Assaying the Ores of Manganese—Allanite of Greenland—Antimonial Nickel—Chiolite—On the Proof of a Gradual Rising of the Land—Needle Ore—Diamonds at Algiers.

SCIENTIFIC BODIES: Society of Arts—Geological Society of London—Geological Society of France—Report of the Geological Reconnaissance of the State of Virginia.

NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS: Memoirs of the Life of Sir H. Davy—Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society—Geological Map of England and Wales—Billman's American Journal of Science and Arts.

APPENDIX: Abstract of Tin mined in Cornwall and Devon; and particulars of Copper Ores purchased by the Companies in Cornwall and Swansea—Weekly Sales of Copper Ore at Ticketings in Cornwall—Produce of each Copper Mine in Cornwall, with a Summary—Workings of the various Mines in Cornwall, &c.

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Contents of No. VII. of THE MINING REVIEW.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS: On Mining Companies—Descriptive Notice of the Consolidated and United Mines—Comparative View of Celebrated Mines in Europe and America—Parallel between the British and Continental Methods of Copper Smelting—On the Geological Position of Rocks, and on the Separation of Gold from the Ore at Gongo, in Brazil—On the System of Amalgamation pursued at the Hacienda of San Pedro Nolasco, in Capatzen—Address—MISCELLANEA—NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS—NEW COMPANIES FOR WORKING MINES—PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES—CORRESPONDENCE FROM MINING DISTRICTS—APPENDIX.

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Office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

## MEETINGS.

Birmingham, Bristol, and } London Tavern ..... 16th Aug. 12.  
Thames Junction, ..... 15th  
North Midland Railway ..... London Tavern ..... 23d Sept. 1.  
Cornwall Great United ..... 29th.

## CALLS.

Carn Grey Mining Company ..... 17. 13th Aug. Dwyer and Fowlers.  
Albion Copper Company ..... 28. 15th Barclay and Co.  
British Copper Mining Co. ..... 15th 15th Stone, Martin, and Stone.  
Hayle Consols Company ..... 17. 16th Wright and Co.  
Alliance Gas Company ..... 17. 20th Ladbroke and Co.  
Wheals Harmony and Montague ..... 17. 28th 12, St. Pancras-lane.  
National Brazilian Company ..... 17. 10th 1st Sept.  
Borough of St. Marylebone Bank ..... 17. 3d 9, Cavendish-square.  
Blaize Bridge Mining Company ..... 17. 3d 11th Nov. Williams, Deacon, and Co.

## DIVIDENDS.

Coplapo Mining Company ..... 17. 1st September.  
Anglo-Mexican Mint ..... 17. 1st December.

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## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. is informed his communication must be paid for as an advertisement, as it will be subject to the advertisement duty.

REVIEWS.—We are compelled to defer the reviews of several scientific works for a week or two.

T. P.'s letter is at the office.

ERRATUM.—In our English Mining Correspondence of last week, the report stated to be from the North Cornwall Mining Company, was from the North Consols Mining Company.—In the report of the meeting of the Coplapo Mining Company, in No. 49, the quantity of ores arrived for the company since its commencement was stated to be 146 tons: it should have been 1460 tons.

## THE MINING JOURNAL,

And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 13, 1836.

The necessity of a temporary absence from town on matters intimately connected with Mining pursuits, must plead as an apology for any want of attention which may be apparent, either from neglect of the favours of correspondents, or from occurrences of the day passing unnoticed where comment is required and expected.

The nature of our avocations, relating as they do to operations on an extensive scale, and affording the means of acquiring much useful and valuable information, will, however, enable us to convey to our readers a knowledge of many facts as the result of our labours, and thus, we hope, tend to advance the prosperity of the Mining interests, which we have ever felt to be of paramount importance, not only to those who have invested their capital in working mines, but considered in a more extended and national point of view.

To keep pace then with the advances daily making in science, to avail ourselves of the experience and the application of the talents and abilities of others, when opportunity presents itself, we feel to be the duty of those on whom the management devolves of a publication like that of the *Mining Journal*, which professes to collate and furnish all information which may appertain to Mining operations and subjects connected therewith.

Our object being thus legitimate in itself, we can readily conceive that the apology offered will be readily accepted on the part of our readers—while it will, during a temporary absence, be our province to avail ourselves of every opportunity of acquiring knowledge, so as to render our visit to distant mineral districts, not only beneficial to friends and to the public, but also a slight return for their indulgence and for past favours conferred on the *Mining Journal*.

The short report furnished of the meeting of the Union Gold Mining Company, in this day's *Journal*, is a remarkable instance of the apathy and want of attention on the part of Shareholders to their own interest; it is most extraordinary that proprietors of shares, after having embarked a considerable capital themselves, recommended many of their friends, and invited all within their

circle to become subscribers, can, the moment they find they have been deceived, as they no doubt have in the present instance been grossly deceived, drop all concern respecting their own interest, or that of their friends, as a matter of course. Why, here is a circumstance that calls loudly for investigation and rigid inquiry—a special meeting is summoned for the purpose, and yet a tenth of the proprietary are not present—out of a large body of Shareholders not more than eighteen or twenty could be collected together to inquire the reason of the failure of the enterprise, or to adopt any resolution to meet the extraordinary circumstances of the case. Shareholders ought ever to bear in mind that when they are neglecting their individual interest, they are neglecting the interest of their friends and of every proprietor, for upon a single vote the prosperity or adversity of a concern may hang.

The Union Gold Mining Company was introduced to the British public under the most flattering auspices; rich specimens of ore were brought from the mines, and a fine report upon the gold district of Virginia was liberally distributed: the shares were all eagerly subscribed for upon the faith of parties, and reached a high premium long before the Cornish miners reached the Gold Region. And what has been the result of all this?—a large quantity of ores are raised from the mine, estimated, according to samples, at a considerable amount; but when the washing takes place, they are found, according to report, to be worthless. Here then must be either a gross fraud, a great want of caution, or extraordinary want of ability in the management, which the Shareholders ought to leave no means untied to detect. If it should be found to be fraud, it will be some satisfaction to have detected it; if want of caution, it will moderate the censure; if want of ability in the management, it may yet be remedied.

## THE FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

In the British Funds business for the past week has by no means been extensive. The character of the Consol Market does not retain that confidence which prevailed last week; the last price for money was 91 and 91½ for the account. Exchequer Bills, 8 to 10 pm. The Foreign House has been confined principally to Spanish and Portuguese Bonds, in both of which the fluctuations have been great, particularly in the former. The impression that Isturitz' administration at Madrid has been upset by the Mendizabal, has had the effect of improving the quotations, the last price being 33½. Portuguese New Bonds are 76½, and the Three per Cents. 46½; Passive Bonds, 10½; Deferred, 14; Brazilian, 87½; Chilean, 45½; Colombian, 25½; Mexican, 30; Peruvian, 20; Russian Bonds, 11½; French Three per Cents., 80 50; Dutch Stock, 55½, and the Fives, 103½.

In the Share Market, business has been unimportant. Shares are all lower. Great Western, 18 to 19 pm.; North Midland, 4 to 5 pm.; Southampton, 1½ to 2½ pm.; Colonial Bank, 1½ to 2½ pm.; Canada Bank, ½ dis. to par.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.—No alterations in metals since last week, except Spelter is rather lower, with little doing; and Banca Tin at public auction this day realised 126½ per cwt.

REDRUTH, AUGUST 11.—Average standard, 138½ 6s.; average produce, 7½; average price, 7½ 16s.; quantity of ore, 3832; quantity of fine copper, 291 tons 2 cwt.; total amount, 29,734½ 3s. 6d.; average standard of last sale, 139½ 13s.; produce, 7.

## TOLLS ON STEAM CARRIAGES.

The following is the report of the select committee of the House of Lords (presented by the Duke of Richmond) on tolls on steam carriages:—

That the committee have proceeded to the examination of witnesses, and have to report that the evidence of the principal engineers who have turned their attention to the construction of carriages propelled by steam upon the highways, proves that very considerable progress has been made towards their perfection, and that they can travel with great rapidity.

The noise and smoke attendant upon their use have been very materially diminished; but it has been shown in evidence that they still have the effect of terrifying horses, and that accidents have occurred in consequence.

Much conflicting evidence has been tendered to the committee as to the safest shape and the proper limitation of the size of the vessels for generating steam to be used in these carriages. All the witnesses, however, agree, that in whatever shape the boilers may be made, their size should be such as would, in case of explosion, not endanger the safety of the public; and the committee do not feel themselves at present competent to come to such a conclusion on these two important points, as would enable them to recommend the necessary enactments.

No adequate means have yet been provided effectually to guard against the emission of sparks from the chimneys of the engines, which would guard effectually against the danger arising from them, although, with proper care in the selection and preparation of fuel, it does not appear that the danger is very imminent.

It also appears by the evidence of some of the witnesses examined, that although the management of the carriages are by no means difficult when under the superintendence of an experienced conductor, yet that they require much greater skill than is necessary in the management of locomotive engines upon railways; and to find persons properly qualified might be a matter of considerable difficulty.

It is essential that the weight and size of the carriages to be employed should be regulated so as to prevent their being made of that weight and size which might prove destructive to the roads, and serious nuisance to the public.

It appears also, that the tolls intended to be imposed by the bill on the subject, are calculated upon an erroneous view of the powers of a horse. The rate of toll is calculated upon by supposition that each horse is able to draw a ton weight; whereas it is shown that a horse cannot, at a rapid pace, upon ordinary roads, draw more than half that weight.

The committee entertain serious objections to the bill referred to them; and they are not of opinion that these objections are counterbalanced by the prospect of any great public advantage. The evidence, on the contrary, proves that the proposed mode of conveyance can only be applied to passengers; and it appears that some experienced engineers, after a careful examination of the expenses attendant upon it, have been induced to abandon all hopes of its success as a profitable undertaking.

It is probable, therefore, that any encouragement on the part of the Legislature would only give rise to wild speculations, ruinous to those engaging in them, and to experiments dangerous to the public. The committee, therefore, recommend, that this bill should not at present be proceeded with; at the same time they have no doubt that the further imposition of prohibitory tolls in local acts is not a desirable mode of legislating upon such a subject.

August 4, 1836.

MR. ROTHSCHILD'S WILL.—The following we are informed is the outline of the late Mr. Rothschild's will:—20,000l. per annum to his wife, the house in Piccadilly, and that purchased of the Princess Amelia, together with all the furniture, plate, and jewels. 125,000l. to each of his daughters. 1000l. to each of his wife's brothers, and 500l. to each of his wife's sisters. To Mr. Benjamin Cohen, one of his executors, 10,000l.; and, after charitable donations, the whole of the residue of his property to be equally divided among his four sons, who, by their circular yesterday, are to continue the business exactly as heretofore, under the firm of N. M. Rothschild and Sons, in conjunction with the houses at Vienna, Frankfurt, and Paris.

STEAM TO NEW YORK.—The directors, trustees, auditors, and solicitors, of the Bristol Steam Ship Company, assembled on Thursday-week, at the building yard of Messrs. Patterson and Mercer, at Wapping, to witness the raising of the stern-frame of their first large ship, the keel of which had been laid six weeks previously. This immense vessel is intended to ply between Bristol and America. Her length will be about that of a first-rate man of war. Bristol has to boast of being the first port in the kingdom to see the example of building steam vessels of this class for trading purposes.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

## UNION GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the proprietors in this company was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Friday, the 12th inst.

CHARLES LOUGHNAN, Esq., in the chair.

The proceedings of the day commenced by the reading of a letter, addressed to the chairman, from Messrs. Pethwick and West, claiming the sum of 807l., the balance of account for machinery, which was referred to the committee of correspondence; after which the report was read, which consisted principally of extracts from letters of Messrs. Dr. Moore, Bell, and Mannell, detailing their disappointment at finding the ores too poor to be worth extracting; it appears, notwithstanding the high expectations that have been raised of this concern, and the rich specimens brought over, the result is, the ores do not contain more than about one ounce of gold in fifty-five tons of ore; the shareholders present expressed their disappointment; but so little interest did the knowledge of the meeting excite among the great body of the shareholders, who have known the facts of the case for some time past, that there was only twenty present, the rest were, no doubt, quite satisfied to lose their money without any further inquiry, although some of them have given about 20l. premium per share; the few present took a different view of the case, and Mr. Johnson moved a resolution to the following effect:—"That it is advisable, for the satisfaction of the shareholders, to send out a commissioner to Virginia, in the first place to see if the proprietors have been imposed upon, and, secondly, to ascertain if the ores can be worked by any other process;" which was supported by Messrs. Hankey and Palmer, and carried with only one dissenting voice.

The next resolution was to form a committee to carry the above into effect, which was agreed to, as was also a resolution recommending the proprietors to pay up the instalments upon the shares now due by the 30th of August: after which the thanks of the meeting was voted to the chairman for his able and gentlemanly conduct in the chair.

## BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the above company took place on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at the George and Vulture Tavern, DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Esq., in the chair.

The meeting was numerous attended, although nothing of importance occurred. A report from the company's agent in Cornwall (which will be found in another column) was read; and it was resolved that a call of five shillings per share be made, payable on or before the 15th instant (see advertisement).

## REPORT.

AUGUST 6.—In compliance with the request of the board, I beg leave to hand them the following report of the present and future prospects of the Great Wheal Charlotte mine. The board will bear in mind, that Captain Langdon and myself reported fully on the prospects of this mine on the 24th February last, when we informed them that we had that day sampled 171 tons of ore, and that a great increase in the returns could not be expected until the lode should be cut in the intended sixty-two fathom level. Captains Richards and Vivian inspected the mine in April, and their report corresponded with ours; but, without any discovery, by dint of labour we were enabled to increase our next two months' ores 200 tons; and if we had had sufficient water from the crusher, we should have increased our last sale to 200 or 210 tons; and my impression is, that our next sale of ores, that is July and August ores, will be an increase on the ores raised in the months of May and June; and further, it is my deliberate opinion, from present appearances, that we shall continue gradually to increase our monthly returns for some time to come, independent of what we may discover in the sixty-two fathom level; and, in conclusion, I beg to say, that I never from the commencement had a better opinion of the ultimate success of the mine than at the present moment, but our lode being exceeding large and hard, and the mine having been worked without any kind of system, and, consequently, left out of order by the late proprietors, it has taken, and will yet take time to put it into a methodical course of working.

At present the lode in the twenty-two fathom level end west is two feet wide, composed of mudstone and ore, but not rich. The board will have seen from my recent weekly letters, that we have driven this end through a good bunch of ore.

In the forty-two fathom level end east, the lode is four feet wide, yielding upwards of three tons of ore per fathom, very kindly, but not so hard as it usually has been. The lode in the different pitches and stopes are in general looking well.

The new engine-shaft is nearly nine fathoms below the fifty-two, and I hope in three weeks from this day to commence driving a cross-cut at the sixty-two, to cut the lode, and at the same time to begin to get the shaft in order, for the reception of the pit-work, so that when we remove the pumps, &c., from the old to the new engine-shaft, we shall not have to stop the engine above a week or ten days.

As I but last night returned from the assays at Launceston, and this being our monthly setting day, I have had to survey, measure, and set the bargains and pitches, the board will excuse the vagueness and shortness of this my report.

JAMES STEPHENS.

## CANDONGA MINING COMPANY.

The following report was presented at the general meeting of shareholders, on the 29th July, 1836:—

The report submitted by the directors to the general meeting of shareholders in the month of January last, contained a summary of the proceedings of the officers and servants of the company from their embarkation here to their arrival at Candonga, and through the preliminary works preparatory to their commencing mining operations, which took place on the 12th of October last. Since that time, regular monthly reports have been transmitted from the chief miner of the progress made in the works to the end of February; from these it appears, without stopping to turn to immediate account such portions of ground presenting indications of an auriferous character, as they discovered in their course, two main objects have been steadily kept in view; the one, the securing and ventilating the old workings; the other, the making such new experimental cuttings as would guide the chief miners' judgment as to the most favourable points for commencing an adit considerably below the existing levels, and which he had from the first proposed as the most eligible means of unwatering the mines. During this period a portion of the labour of the carpenters and smiths has been applied to the construction of a water wheel, and the erection of stamps for crushing the ore. At the date of the last communication from Candonga, the 12th of April, a wheel of sixteen feet diameter, working six stamp-heads, had been erected and put in motion, and Dr. Goodridge expressed his hope, that in the course of that week they would commence stamping, when, to use his own words, "his intention was to collect every refuse heap within his grasp, every stone bearing the semblance of auriferous shall be submitted to the ordeal of the stamps, and if gold there be, out it must come."

Some apprehensions have been entertained lest the necessary operation of crushing the ore should be impeded by the want of sufficient water power, and rendered greatly expensive, by its being effected at a considerable distance from the points where the ore was brought to the surface; upon this important subject, the information given by Dr. Goodridge is perfectly satisfactory. He says, "I do not now undertake to promise that we have a sufficiency of water to enable this wheel sixteen feet in diameter to work six heads during the twenty-four hours, but I believe we possess ample force for six sixteen feet wheels, or as many as may be required for twelve hours, therefore the deficiency of water power is made up to us in full. In addition to the steam employed by the former owners, we have succeeded in availing ourselves of two others, small no doubt, but of sufficient importance, since every little is a help. By building a dam and pooling these backs, we can bring the water not over the wheel certainly, but three feet six inches above the centre, thereby assisting very materially the original power; the position of the present wheel is between the village and the mine, not half a mile from the extreme point of our operations."

With reference to the material which will be subjected to the test of the stamps, the following extract from Dr. Goodridge's letter of the 3rd of March, holds out prospects not less satisfactory from their being conveyed in a plain and tempered tone of colouring. He says, "During the prosecution of our cross turning, the object of which you will perceive by the report, is to ascertain the most favourable situation for bringing up our adit, we have had occasion of course to open new ground in a situation and direction not far removed from the spot, whence I have been assured by some of the former proprietors very considerable riches were extracted. After driving a few fathoms into the breast of the hill, the veins assumed a more settled and kindly appearance. Portions of the several branches were washed, and fair samples of gold were obtained: this circumstance is in my mind encouraging; and you will recollect, that up to the present time, our announcement of good samples has invariably sprung from old ground, whereas the present intelligence is founded upon our own immediate discovery."

The deeds by which the property in the mines and estates of Candonga is conveyed to the company, have been received and submitted to the consideration of the company's legal advisers, who have reported that the title evidenced by them is in all respects valid and secure; and the balance of the purchase money has subsequently been paid. The directors are gratified in being enabled to call the attention of the shareholders to the fact, that the entire property in the mines and estates has been secured to the company,



and the works put into a train for a full and fair trial of their value as a mining speculation, while about a third part of the paid up capital, or about 25,000*l.* is still in hand, available for prosecuting with vigour operations of a conclusive character. A deed of settlement has been prepared in conformity with the terms of the prospectus upon which the company was formed, which having been approved and subscribed by the directors, it is necessary that the holders of shares sign the same, in order to their being placed upon the register of proprietors, and entitled to vote.

#### NORTHERN AND EASTERN RAILWAY.

On Friday-week the proprietors of the Northern and Eastern Railway met, for the first time under the Act of Parliament, to appoint directors, and to transact other necessary business. The meeting was held at the City of London Tavern.

Mr. BAUGHAW, M.P., the deputy chairman, in the chair. The report was long and circumstantial in its details. It stated generally, that an Act had been obtained for the formation of a railway between London and Cambridge. That the landed proprietors on the line had long since expressed their favourable opinion of it at public meetings; and particularly that at Cambridge, the meeting had been attended by the most distinguished members of the University, who had given to the resolutions passed at the meeting their most decided support. The report then alluded to the report of the committee of the House of Commons in favour of the line, extracts from which were read. The annual expenses and receipts were stated, from which it appeared that a clear profit of sixteen per cent. would be left for the proprietors. The line from London to Waltham Cross, through Tottenham and Edmonton, would be finished, and yielding a profitable return (which would be available for dividends) within a year from the expiration of the time which would necessarily be occupied in obtaining possession of the land, and that the whole line between London and Cambridge would be completed within two years from the same period. The report of Mr. Walker to the directors entered into several particulars relating to the continuation of the line from Cambridge to York. It stated that no opposition would be made to the line by any of the landed proprietors or others, excepting those who complained that the proposed line did not come near enough to them. The conclusion of the report of the directors was a statement of the expenses incurred, and the state of the company's funds, by which it appeared that out of the deposits of 3*l.* per share on 12,000 shares, there remained a balance of upwards of 12,000*l.* in favour of the company. The directors were then appointed, and the meeting broke up, highly satisfied with the proceedings of the day.

#### YORKSHIRE DISTRICT BANK.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the shareholders in this flourishing establishment was held on Friday, the 5th inst., at Scarborough's Hotel, in Leeds, for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the directors; FRANCIS MARRIS, Esq., of Roundhay, in the chair. The report was read by Mr. Scarth, the general manager; from which it appeared that a profit has been realised during the year now closing, which enables the directors to pay a dividend on the paid up capital of eight per cent., and at the same time to carry 15,405*l.*, or about four and a half per cent. further on the paid up capital, to the reserved fund. The future dividends of the bank it was determined should be made half-yearly. The announcement of so large a dividend in the second year of this bank's establishment was received with the greatest satisfaction by the shareholders, who unanimously voted a piece of plate, value fifty guineas, to each of the general directors; and a similar acknowledgment, value 100 guineas, to Mr. Scarth, the general manager, at Leeds.

#### BIRMINGHAM TIN-PLATE COMPANY.

A meeting of the proprietors of this concern was held on the 3d instant, at Radenhurst's Royal Hotel, when a report of the proceedings of the past year was read, by which it appeared that a profit of full fourteen per cent. had been effected; ten per cent. of which was declared as a dividend on the capital advanced, and four per cent. carried to the stock of the company.

#### BORDESLEY STEEL COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at Radenhurst's Royal Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday last, when a very satisfactory report of the state of the concern was read. A dividend of ten per cent. was declared, and an overplus of profit, to the amount of 2600*l.*, added to the capital of the company.

#### LEAMINGTON BANKING COMPANY.

The first meeting of the directors of the Leamington Bank was held at the Regent's Hotel, on the 1st instant, when a report was read, which was considered highly favourable; and a dividend of eight per cent. declared to be payable this month, besides the amount of about 4000*l.* carried to a guarantee fund.

#### MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

##### ENGLISH MINES.

##### ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Wheat Leeds, August 6.—The progress we have made in sinking the new engine-shaft during this week has been satisfactory; the shaft is now down within three feet of the forty (that is, two fathoms and upwards under the old men's shaft): as soon as we are down to that level, which will be about the beginning of next week, we shall immediately cross-cut south; and there being only eight or nine feet to drive to communicate to the old workings, the whole of the mine will be speedily unwatered to that depth: we sat to the men to sink again at the rate of 15*l.* per fathom. *Thirty fathom level east.*—The ground in this end continues hard, and there has been no improvement in the lode, though it maintains its size; and under all circumstances, as we shall be so soon at the forty, and we hope in a more favourable channel of ground, we have suspended this end for the present. *New whim shaft.*—We shall proceed at once in sinking this shaft under the thirty. The tributers continue to work, and are making wages. C. N. BEATER.

##### REDRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

August 8.—The lode in the forty-four fathom level west of the engine-shaft is about three feet wide; ground softer than it was a week since, not rich. We are not rising against Gooding's shaft, or driving the twenty-two fathom level east of the said shaft; the men from the latter are employed rising in the back of the said level against a winze. There is no material alteration in any other part of this winze since my last. At Buckett's, the lode at Buller's shaft is about one foot wide, with a small branch to the south of it, not rich. Continuing to clear the twenty fathom level west. The branch in the adit level west is yielding a small quantity of copper ores. At Cljinch, the appearance of the lodes are just as I stated in my last. RALPH GOLDSWORTHY.

##### NORTH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

August 8.—Stopping a bottom west of Letcher's shaft, in part of Trezize's old bottom, here the lode is large—orey all through, and paying very well for stopping. We have finished cutting the plat at the thirty, and have begun to sink below this level; can say but little of the lode under this level as yet. Driving the thirty east from Letcher's shaft, no alteration since my last report. Driving the sixteen north from Little whim-shaft to cut the contra lode. Sinking Burke's shaft under the twelve fathom; here the lode is much the same as on our former reports. Sinking Knight's shaft under the twelve as usual. Driving the ten west from Williams's; the lode is of a good appearance, and turns out a little ore every day. Driving the new adit eastward on the gozzan branches. Within the last week we have been cutting through the lode in the twenty-four east from John's; we find it very large, but no improvement. Clearing Quarry-shaft as usual; we shall complete it to the deep adit in a day or two. We shall sample ninety-five tons to-morrow. THOMAS TIPPETT.

##### PERRAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

August 8.—Our ten fathom levels east and west, at Rose, during the past week, have continued poor, although we have the same favourable strata of dvan as when productive for tin. At the western part of Wheal Hope we are now sinking our shaft through a hard bar of ground in the old men's workings, but in which we have a lode about eight inches wide, rich for lead. In my last week's communication, I made an error in stating that the shaft would be shortly completed to a twenty fathom level; I beg to say that I meant a twelve fathom level (and not a twenty). Our other underground operations are going on much the same as usual. We are now busily employed in putting the engine together. RICHARD ROWE.

##### REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

August 8.—I informed you in my last of the continued productiveness of the lead lode at the thirty fathoms level north of Johnson's shaft, and I have now to notice an improvement in driving that level on its south, which is from five to six inches wide "good work." There is also a good lode in driving the twenty fathom level on its north of that shaft, being from twelve to fifteen inches wide, and yielding a good proportion of silver lead ore. W. PETHERICK.

##### NORTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY.

Wheat Thomas, August 6.—The twenty-six fathom level east is looking more favourable than when I last surveyed this mine. The same level west just as when I last reported. There is no material alteration in the seventeen fathom level. In the eight fathom level west the lode is improved; the east end without alteration. We expect we are near the lode in the seventeen fathom level cross-cut, and we expect to cut the lode in the course of a few days.

Wheat Hope.—In the sixty-five or bottom level east the lode is disordered by a slide across the end. In the end west, the lode is hard, and not rich. We have discontinued this level west. In the thirty-eight fathom level east the lode is kindly, with some lead. In the levels above there is no alteration since my last report. JAMES STEPHENS, Sen.

##### WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

August 8.—I have but little to report to you since my last, the water still being in the levels. The new shaft in Broad Meadow, which I reported to you on the 25th ult., is still sinking; the lode from eighteen to twenty inches big, of a very kindly description. The lode in the adit end west is about two feet big, very promising; in other parts of the mine we have no material alteration. J. PARROTT.

##### WHEAL SISTERS MINING COMPANY.

August 8.—I beg to inform you that the ten fathom level is still very promising; lode about fourteen inches big, impregnated with lead and silver throughout. In the adit end, the lode is about eighteen inches big, composed of lead, silver, spathos, iron, and mundle, with every indication of nearing a course of silver. The silver leader in the back of the adit is much the same as in my former report. J. PARROTT.

##### EAST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

August 8.—We have, since my last report, sunk in the new engine-shaft about seven feet; the ground continues favourable. Our surface operations have prevented our prosecuting the Wheal Brothers' lode during the past week. We have driven about three feet in the cross-cut south of the Well lode, and have sunk about five feet below the shallow level in Bennett's shaft. Our surface work is proceeding with all possible expedition. J. PARROTT.

##### HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

August 8.—In continuing the cross-cut at the eighty fathom level, the ground is still very hard; our advancement, consequently, is but slow, having now between five and six fathoms to cut the lode. *Sixty-two fathom level west.*—The lode in this end is about two feet big, producing very good work for copper. *Sixty-two fathom level east.*—The lode in this end is from a foot to a foot and a half big, looking promising, but not rich. *Forty-two fathom level south.*—We have not as yet intersected the flap-jack lode, but anticipate it every foot advanced. *Thirty-five fathom level.*—The lode in this winze still continues very good. We have no alteration in any other parts of the mine, which are going on satisfactory. On Wednesday last we shipped for Swansea fifty-six tons of ore. JAMES LANE.

##### ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY.

August 8.—The network bargains are the same as reported last week: the pitches produce good work. The pitch on the north lode west of the engine-shaft is four fathoms in length, and nine feet wide, and requires steady hands to manage it; nearly two fathoms in length of this back is supported with timber, and the chief part of the labour is to place and replace the timber, and to break up the tin rocks, some of which are above two tons in weight, and which descends from above the miners by removing a prop. We are sinking Campbell's shaft with all possible expedition; the ground is hard, but we hope soon to find it better. The present appearance of the mine is much in favour of prosecuting the work with all possible dispatch. SAMUEL ROBINS.

##### EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

August 8.—In the past week we have completed clearing the thirty-five fathom level east of the engine shaft, where we find the lode about two feet wide, composed of mundle and quartz with a little copper ore. Georgiana shaft being drained, we shall resume sinking it below the twenty fathoms before this end forthwith. The lode in the thirty-five fathom level west of David shaft, in Malachy shaft, and the twenty-eight fathom level east of ditto, is large and promising, but not rich. W. PETHERICK.

##### CARN GREY MINING COMPANY.

August 8.—The ground in Minear end is much improved, and we have commenced sinking on a large lode about twenty fathoms south of Pitt's lode, which has a very favourable appearance; the other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported. W. BROWNE.

##### KERROW MINING COMPANY.

August 8.—The principal part of our castings have arrived, and we intend to get the engine working within a fortnight. We are making some further and more conclusive trials of the Stent burrows, the result of which may lead to extensive and immediate operations. W. BROWNE.

##### POLBREEN MINING COMPANY.

August 6.—I do not see the slightest alteration to report on in reference to the prospects of this mine since my last; I beg merely to observe, that all the different operations are proceeding on without the least possible delay. RICHARD ROWE.

##### SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINING COMPANY.

August 6.—I have only to report this week that since the commencement of the working of our engine nothing can go on more regular and steady; we have not had a single let, the water of course is very easy. Our summen have completed the dividing of the shaft (footway, &c.) down to the fifteen fathom level, and on Monday we shall begin to drive the cross-cut towards the lode. RICHARD ROWE.

##### TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

August 8.—I have to confirm my report of the 1st inst. in respect of the favourable state of the tribute pitches, and we are proceeding with the erection of the crushing machine for returning the ores, and also with the railroad in the sixty-five fathoms level for bringing them to the shaft. Having nearly completed the shaft to the seventy-five fathom level, we shall in a few days drop our sinking-lift below that level. T. PETHERICK.

##### ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

August 9.—Accompanying are the several cost sheets, and other usual monthly documents. To the setting reports I would beg to refer you for the present state of our underground operations at each of the mines—you will find some very pleasing deductions in the tributes given for the pitches working by James, Pill, Ninnis, Callaway, and Combe, the latter being at the south mine makes it doubly gratifying; those pitches, the tributes of which have been increased, are still (or the major part of them) working at low prices. We sample to-day at Great St. George 566 tons, and at Wheal Leisure 192 tons. T. PETHERICK.

##### NEW SOUTH HOPE MINING COMPANY.

August 5.—The deep adit has been driven this week six feet seven inches, about twenty-eight fathoms more to drive to reach the Whim shaft. Deacon's shaft has been sunk about five feet, and there are about seven fathoms to sink to get down to high water-mark. The shaft is twenty-one fathoms from the surface. The flucan in the high shaft is one foot ten inches thick, containing white iron, mundle, and spots of lead. The water continues very quick. J. BLEWETT.

##### EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

August 8.—Trentwin south lode, at the fifteen fathoms level west of Roberts' shaft, is at present disordered by the cross-course, and not so productive as it has been; this level has been driven about eighteen or twenty fathoms through a very good tin lode, worth from 8*l.* to 12*l.* per fathom (superficial), which can be wrought for about 1*l.* There has been a very good lode gone down, but we have been prevented sinking on it in consequence of the influx of water, which will be drained on our cutting the lode at the twenty-five fathoms level. Corner shaft is now nearly eight and a half fathoms below the adit level, and we expect to sink it to the fifteen fathom level in the present month. The ground in Groat's engine-shaft (which is about nine fathoms below the twenty-five fathom level) continues to improve. W. PETHERICK.

##### ROYAL POLBREEN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

August 10.—Our first tin sale this month, which took place to-day, amounted to 599*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* T. V. WILLIAMS.

##### WENDRON ROYAL MINING COMPANY.

Wheat Whidden, August 9.—We have this day begun to open the ground at bottom of our engine-shaft, which is now forty-four fathoms under adit, and which is the completion of the bargain before reported; this will be our forty-four fathom level: we have had a good lode to commence driving on, and the prospects here are very favourable. The thirty-two fathom level west of the engine-shaft is much improved since the last report; the ground is not so hard, and the lode has saving work in it. In thirty-two fathom level east of the engine-shaft the ground is hard, but the lode is kindly: the air in this level is dead, but we are rising in the back of it to meet the eighteen fathom level, for the purpose of getting a good current. In the eighteen fathom level, where we are now driving, the ground is harder, and the lode not so good as when last reported. We are cutting a plat at Carter's new shaft, at the eighteen fathom level, for the benefit of sinking the same to the thirty-two fathom level; and we are sinking Gillson's shaft under adit, the ground hard, and the lode poor. We are also making our lefts, to bring the water in the stamps now preparing at Wheal Whidden; and we are bringing in the parts of the engine to Wheal Ruby as fast as we can get them. The other parts of the mine are as last reported. CHARLES WHITE.

##### WHEALHILL CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

August 6.—In the ten fathom level east the ground is good; the men have driven two fathoms one foot two inches; the lode continues two feet wide, all saving work, but altogether not rich: I have set two fathoms at 42*s.* per fathom. In this level west the lode is two and a half feet wide, much of the same appearance; each producing good ore: I have set this at 50*s.* per fathom. The lode in the bottom of the adit is drained of water, and we have set the winze to four men, which will give us some idea of what we may expect in this piece of ground: from the adit to the ten fathom level, no doubt it will work by tributers. Williams's shaft is likewise sunk to the ten fathom level, and the north part of the lode is so much improved, that I have put four men to drive east and four west; one at 50*s.*, the other at 54*s.* per fathom. In Wheal Shauger shaft the ground continues good, the men have sunk one fathom three inches, and I have set one fathom at 13*l.* 13*s.* In Wheal Christoe the ground is much the same as last reported, the men have sunk one fathom two feet, and taken again for a month at 9*l.* per fathom. W. SINGOR.

##### WEST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

August 6.—I have to inform you that the silver lode in the north side of the shaft is about two feet wide, composed of flucan and spathos of iron, with red oxide of silver. I think it has a more promising appearance than in either of the levels above, and it has increased in size from the twenty fathom level. By sinking the shaft two fathoms deeper, it will be from nine to ten fathoms under the twenty, when I intend to drive east and west. The specimens I sent were taken from the bottom of the twenty; there is a regular leader of white iron, interspersed with silver, as it appears in the specimens. I expect Henrietta shaft will be down ten fathoms next week. The copper lode in the twenty-three fathom level, as it gets more under the hill, is of a brighter appearance, mixed with black jack, which is generally considered a good indication. JAMES CARPENTER.

##### BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

August 8.—The ground on the middle lode is not so favourable; the lode is large, and harder; it has a kindly appearance, but at present is poor. The ground in the counter is much the same: the lode is from twelve to eighteen inches in size, producing tin. Rowe's winze is much the same as last week, suspended down to water, the end not holed to the eighteen fathom level: we have commenced driving on the lode cut in south end; twelve fathom level ground is favourable; the lode is from three to four feet big, and tinney, and has a promising appearance. Glow Hill end has been idle nearly all the week for want of men; one of the pair being injured by blasting, the others left: re-let to-day to two men three feet, at 12*l.* per fathom. The ground in the twenty-two fathom level cross-cut is much more favourable. We have intersected a small lode, which runs parallel with Fagan's, about eight or nine inches big, carrying a leader very good. This lode, at the twenty fathom level, is distant from Fagan's about six or seven feet: it is very likely we shall intersect Fagan's this week. The ground in Glow Hill shaft is just the same as last reported. Our tin-dresser and boy have been employed in exploring the bottom of the adit on one of the Glow Hill lodes, and find the lode is small, but very good, and the ground easy enough; sunk about six feet and cut water. In the event of our driving south on the middle lode, at the twelve fathom level, we shall intersect all these lodes, which I think will answer well, the lode being so easy, and the tin of an excellent quality. JOHN DRAV.

##### UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

August 6.—Setting Report.—Adit level east, with back on tribute. Lode in the adit end about three feet wide, with ore throughout; the back also continues good. Winze, bottom of adit level, west of Diagonal shaft; the lode is about four feet wide, producing ore of a fair quality. Winze, bottom ten fathom level, east of Diagonal shaft; the lode is large, but coarse in quality. Pitches, back ten fathom level: having holed the ten fathom level west, with the said level east from James's, we have set three new pitches in the back of the ten fathom level. Twenty fathom level, east of Diagonal shaft; the lode in this level is from two to three feet wide, kindly, with some ore. Winze, bottom of twenty fathom level, east of Diagonal shaft; lode very large, with ore, but coarse in quality. Winze, bottom of twenty fathom level, west of ditto. This is a new winze, in very good ore ground, and will lay it open for tribute. Twenty fathom level, west of Diagonal shaft; the lode in this end continues very good. Twenty fathom level, sloping back, ditto, ditto. Thirty fathom level, east of Diagonal shaft, the lode continues large, with stones of ore, but rather coarse in quality. Eleven fathom level, east of Counting-house shaft; lode three to four feet wide, kindly, with stones of ore. Winze, bottom of twenty-seven fathom level, west of old sump lode, about four feet wide. Ditto. Thirty-six fathom level, east of Turton's shaft; lode three feet wide, but coarse in quality. Sinking winze from twenty-one fathom level, west old sump lode, three feet, of a kindly appearance, with stones of ore. Thirty-six fathom level cross-cut, north Turton's shaft; the ground has a favourable appearance. Diagonal shaft, from surface; the lode is from three to four feet wide, of a kindly appearance. C. PENROSE.

##### ALBION MINING COMPANY.

August 9.—We are pleased to find the ground in Wheal Liberty engine-shaft assumes a more favourable appearance at this time than for several previous fathoms. The lode in the sixty east on the counter lode at this time is rather small, but has a kindly appearance; we anticipate something good in this level, judging from the ore in the winze gone down before this end under the forty-seven fathom level. This winze at present will produce about one ton and a half per fathom. The lode in the forty-seven east from shaft on the counter lode is very large, yielding a little ore. The rise in the back of this level is kindly, but not rich. The lode in the forty-seven east from cross-cut on the north lode will produce about one ton per fathom. The forty east on the counter will produce at this time about two tons and a half per fathom, and has a very flattering appearance. Since my last we have set another pitch in the back of the forty fathom level, and find the tributers generally through the mine are doing well. We sample to-day sixty-five tons, No. 1; Wheal Liberty, sixty-one tons; West Wheal Liberty, four tons. We still continue to break some lead and silver ore at the ten fathom level west from shaft at Mithian, on the south lode. JOHN MIDDLETON.

##### FOREIGN MINES.

##### IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.

Gongo Soco, May 9.—I continue deprived of your commands since my last respects of the 4th inst., of which a duplicate is annexed herewith. In obedience to the fifth article of your supplementary instructions, under date of the 3rd December, 1835, I have, upon the recommendations of the chief mining captain and the mining captains, re-engaged in the service of the association, subject to your approval, the workmen whose names, period of termination of former engagement, former wages, period of re-engagement, and present wages, with the reasons of the increase in the latter when such has taken place, are specified in the following statement. [Here follows a list of twenty-one men re-engaged by Mr. Duval.] I am aware that at this period of comparative poverty of the mine, it requires strong reasons to justify an increase rather than a reduction of force and expenditure, and I cannot give a stronger reason than that very poverty itself.

When rich ores are in sight, the operations are of necessity concentrated on one or a few spots, and a limited number of hands only is required, and, can indeed be employed in taking out produce, but when little or no produce is to be seen, search parties and works of discovery are pushed in different directions, and occupy a great number of hands; and if, in addition to these works, the works to extend and open the mine, which ought always to be regularly and methodically pursued, are simultaneously carried on, a large force is thus employed, less profitably, no doubt, than in the first case, but scarcely less usefully, inasmuch as it is of importance, equal almost to the winning of rich ore, to gain knowledge of the nature, position, extent, and condition of the ground which remains unemployed, in order to give a steady and sure direction to future operations, and avoid the fatal error of piecemeal works, and trials leading to no result but a waste of time and money, of which but too many examples are to be met with in a retrospect of the past operations of the last ten years. This has been an evil which has accompanied the splendid success of that period, and which has entailed upon the present period the task of bringing up the arrears and squaring the accounts of information of the years of prosperity; a task which will hardly be appreciated, unless fortune should crown its progress with equal success, as long as the north body of jacotings continued to yield the great riches it has produced, little time, few hands, and less inducement existed to apply to the examination of the south body of jacotings, of which accordingly little is known; and the same observation applies to the western ground, and to Cumba, both of which have more than once been commenced upon and abandoned, to say nothing of the Camara lode, running through the Gongo estate, upon which all the works of the ancient owners of the property were carried on, and of which we know nothing. And to say nothing also of Cata Preta and Antonio Pereira, of which we know very little now, although both places have been tried and given up two or three times. There is enough work, therefore, before us, and our present force is only equal to keeping open the ground, taking out backs left by former operations, and extending gradually into the south jacotings and the western ground. When more is to be done, more force will be required. Cumba must have a separate establishment of its own, whenever worked, and so must Cata Preta and Antonio Pereira, but I would not recommend the two latter to be touched until the duty has been lowered; and our western works will prepare the way to Cumba, which should also rest for the present. Before closing the subject of the re-engagements, I beg to assure you that I have not been unmindful in making them of the existence of the fourth article of your supplementary instructions, under date of the 3rd December, 1835, and that I shall not during my administration allow any available opportunity to escape for combining economy with efficiency, which I consider to be the spirit of those instructions. We



commenced a series of experiments at Tabuleira, with a view to determine as to the best mode of disposing of what can be collected of the mass of ores which had escaped from the operations of the last ten years, during which a large and rapid stream, carrying jactings and gold, has been running from the Gongo mine to the Socorro river; a part of the jactings and gold has been arrested in its course by tanks, but if the result of our first experiments made upon stuff found beyond the last tanks is to be depended upon, a very large quantity of gold indeed must have escaped, and been lost altogether during that period, by the overflowing of the tanks or otherwise. I shall say more upon this subject when our experiments are completed, and we have fixed upon the best plan for recovering the gold deposited, and preventing the further escape of gold in our future operations. On that occasion, or perhaps before, I shall have to enlarge on the subject of stamps, which appears to me the most important part of your works at this mine; imperfect, as proved by the loss of gold to which I have just alluded, and most important if, as I do not think it impossible, the increased produce to be obtained from stamps should enable that branch of the operations to pay for the expenditure of the whole. This result, if obtained, would, however, be the work of much time, and the fruit of a great deal of consideration bestowed upon the question in concert with the mining department, with whom I am in very frequent communication upon all subjects connected with the mine. The repairs of the Caza Grande, undertaken by your order, and upon which I reported to you in my letter of the 9th April, are proceeding rapidly under Mr. Brooke's direction. As usual, however, in meddling with old houses, it has been found that much more was to be done than was expected, and that one repair indispensably led to another. In opening the cellars, an enormous mass of building was found resting upon upright beams or posts, in many cases in a state of decay, and which at no distant day would most probably have given way under their load; it has, therefore, been necessary to carry strong stone walls at intervals under the whole extent of building thus unsafely propped by timber.

I heard with great pleasure of the safe arrival at Rio of the 345 lbs. of gold-dust, under charge of Mr. Robert Hickson, who has performed the shortest journey ever made with the gold troop, having reached his destination in thirteen days.

I am unable to offer any observation on the monthly mine report, which has only just been sent to me, but Captain Tregoning has accompanied it with a note, informing me that a very good box of wack has been sent up from Gibson's thirty-four fathom level. The monthly medical report for April, which I now forward, will place before you the state of the health of the establishment, and I have no observations to offer upon it. One of the company's blacks, Mathias Mina, was, unfortunately, bitten the other day by a snake, but he is still alive, and Dr. Collier, who is in close attendance upon him for the last two days and nights, entertains strong hopes of his recovery. This black is, however, of a weak constitution, and his life has more than once been in danger from an affection of the lungs.

Gongo Soro, May 12.—I have not yet to acknowledge the receipt of any of your commands of a later date than the 2nd and 4th of February, to which I replied on the 9th ult. The foregoing is a duplicate of my last respects of the 9th May, which I confirm, and to which I beg to refer, with reference to what I wrote under date of the 9th April. I beg to report to you that I this day start from Gongo to Sabara, on a professional visit to Dr. Varina, the legal adviser of the association in this province. I shall take advantage of this opportunity to proceed to Morro Velho, where I hope to be able to have a trial made by amalgamation upon our jactings ore, a certain quantity of which (64), sampled from different parts of the Tabuleira tank, I will take with me for that purpose. I expect to be back at Gongo on the 16th. This letter will leave Gongo on the 14th, and Mr. Hickson will add to it a statement of the daily workings to the 13th, inclusively.

Gongo Soro, May 19.—I beg your reference to the accompanying duplicate of my last respects, under date of the 12th inst., and have to acknowledge receipt of your commands of the 1st March, with the enclosures therein referred to.

I returned to Gongo on the 16th, from the visit to Dr. Varina and to Morro Velho, which I reported to you as about to undertake on the day my last letter was written. The trial of amalgamation, which I stated in my last respects, dated 12th May, that I should endeavour to have made at Morro Velho, took place whilst I was present, and the result, though not equal to the produce of washing in the batea, has furnished another proof that amalgamation can be necessarily applied to jactings ore. Forty-seven pounds of jactings passed without difficulty through the Tyrolean amalgamation mills, and gave three and a half grains of gold. Sixty-four pounds of the same stuff (from the Tabuleira tank), carefully pounded and washed in the batea, gave five and a half grains of gold. I do not, however, consider this trial conclusive, as to the superiority of washing over amalgamation, and I must repeat the experiments on a larger scale. In the mean time I have commenced a series of experiments, to compare the produce of ore by washing in the batea and passing through the stamping mills, in order to determine the loss arising from the latter operation, with a view to future improvements in the reduction department. You will observe by the mining captain's report to this date, and from the accounts of the workings to the 18th inclusive (both enclosed herewith), that the vein on which we are driving still continues productive; and I have the satisfaction to state, that the ground continues to wear a favourable appearance as we proceed. I enclose with the mining report a transverse section of the mine on a north and south line, passing through Gibson's and Skerrett's shaft, a longitudinal section, showing the slide joined with the north vein, and the cross-section on a north and south line, intersecting the north lode to the east of Lyon's shaft. These sketches have been prepared in obedience to the 11th article of your supplementary instructions of the 3rd December, 1835, and are accompanied and illustrated by a letter of explanation from the mining captain, under date of the 17th inst. It is with sincere satisfaction that I am enabled to report favourably as to the health, order, and regularity prevailing in the establishment.

G. V. DUVAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 3.—We annex the duplicate of our respects of the 21st May, since which the Santa Anna Goldfield packet and Baronet have arrived, and we shall reply to your despatches by the return of the packet; we now enclose other copies of the correspondence forwarded to you in our last duplicate report from the mines of the 9th May, and Mr. Duval's despatch of the 19th of the same.

NAYLON, BROTHERS AND CO.

#### CANDONGA MINING COMPANY.

May 1.—I beg to lay before you the following report of the works of the mine during the past month.

Ox Shaft.—This shaft has been sunk to the depth of nine feet under the thirty-seven fathom level, and planked down to the bottom. The driving this level has been delayed in consequence of the other works not being sufficiently advanced to allow of our proceeding with it during the month, neither is it considered advisable to do so until we have the twenty-seven fathom level opened to some extent on the Mina de Pedra line of workings, which work is now in progress.

Twenty-seven Fathom Level.—From this level the rise on the cross-course towards the Mina de Pedra has been made two fathoms five feet, and after driving on the lode to meet a pair of men who were at work on the Mina de Pedra side, two fathoms were driven, when the communication was effected. On the Mina de Pedra side, the men cleared through little three fathoms, and drove five fathoms to the point of communication. This long and tedious work being accomplished, we shall now resume the clearing of the old workings, which has been suspended since the end of January for want of air, and a convenient passage for bringing off the attle. Since the above-mentioned communication took place Northey's cross-cut has been driven nine fathoms two feet, and communicated to some old workings in the Mina de Pedra. By this passage, which extends from Ox shaft into these old workings, the clearing, or making a level through them on the Mina de Pedra line of operations, will be carried on to where we found some arches, or small pillars of ground, that gave a good sample of gold by washing the stuff in a batea; this clearing has already advanced eight fathoms.

Youten's Cross-cut.—Nine fathoms two feet have been driven during the month on this cross-cut, which is taken up on a cross-course about ten fathoms to the east of Ox shaft, and will come into the west end of the old workings of the Mina de Pedra.

James's Shaft.—In the course of the month this shaft has been collared up, planked from the roller to the bottom, and the shaft tackle fixed; three feet have been driven east, since when two Englishmen have been employed a few days in taking away an arch of ground, which produces the stuff which was stamped last week.

Puri's Shaft.—This shaft was sunk on the little level where we were tracing the lode from the hill, and, having communicated with it, this level has been continued until the lode does not appear beyond a certain point, where it seems to be carried out of its regular course by a cross-lode, or a cross-course. Sixteen fathoms five feet have been driven to a little shaft sunk eight fathoms four feet.

Olone's Level.—This level has been carried on from a little below the old mine, called Nepomocina, in a direction towards the old Mina Quente twenty-six fathoms four feet have been driven. Beyond this we are sinking on Hosking's end; four fathoms four and a half feet have been sunk, and when it shall communicate will supply us with air, and enable us to carry on this level to the Mina Quente. This last object is a preparatory work for ventilating the Mina Quente as we proceed in clearing it, as well as to enable us to examine one of the branches as we advance. The clearing up the Mina Quente will commence in a few days.

JOHN DALLEY.

Candonga, May 2.—The pillar or arch of ground, mentioned in the mine report as having been sent to the stamps, has been tried during the past week. About 220 cubic feet have been reduced, and have yielded 2 oz. 19 dwts. 9 grs. of gold, six heads, averaging forty blows a minute each, for eight hours per diem. In addition, a heap stamped on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, result gave 1 oz. 11 dwts. 11 grs., making together 4 oz. 10 dwts.

20 grs. In the course of a week or ten days we hope to be enabled to reach some stuff which has shown well washed in the batea.

A. F. GOODRIDGE, M.D.

Candonga, May 7.—The following is the report of the mining works for the week ending this day:—

Twenty-seven Fathom Level.—Youten's cross-cut advances slowly, the jactings being hard.

Northey's Cross-cut.—In the beginning of the week the men employed at this place, after passing through two old sinks and driving through arches that had been left between them, commenced driving the level west, towards the old bottoms, where the water is. On Friday morning gold was discovered, visible to the eye, and after taking the usual samples, I washed them, and found one of them very rich, upon which I immediately sent and informed you of it. The branch looks well to-day, and as you have yourself seen the size and produce of it, nothing that I can say in this report will be so correct as the washing and stamping account. There are two sinks gone down from an old level above, between this and the great water bottoms, but whether they are carried down so low as this level or not, is as yet uncertain. Two Englishmen and two blacks are stopping the back and taking away the ground which has been mentioned in former reports.

Mina Quente.—The clearing here goes on well. Adit.—A little level is commenced which is called the Adit, and should the ground prove favourable when a little further advanced, it will be well timed. The men are proceeding rapidly.

JOHN DALLEY.

Candonga, May 12.—Accompanying the present you have a duplicate of my last, also one of the monthly reports, &c. I now beg to enclose for your perusal Captain Daley's weekly report, in which you will find some very satisfactory information. On receiving the news from the mine I immediately hastened thither, and found the vein looking very keenly; in some places gold in large grains was very distinctly seen; the rich part was carefully preserved, and on Saturday sent to the stamps, together with portions of the lode in immediate contact. This stuff after two hours' stamping showed fairly. On trying the rich I found it too good for the stamps, therefore ordered it to be washed. Five cubic feet gave 2 oz. 15 dwts. 6 grs. On Monday we went on stamping, and re-washed the good. Saturday, May 7, 2 oz. 15 dwts. 6 grs.; 9th, six hours' stamping, six heads, forty blows per minute, 7 oz. 4 dwts.; 10th, no stamps, re-washing only, 2 oz. 19 dwts. 20 grs.; 11th, eight hours' stamping, as per rate above, 3 oz. 2 dwts. 16 grs. We are still stamping the same sort of stuff. The vein is incapable of being followed without a serious derangement in our regular proceedings; it is actually necessary to secure the old workings before any attempt be made to advance.

All promises fairly, and I hope to be able ere long to tell you that we are in full chase of the vein, without risking the necks of our people.

Including samples, the gold at present in my possession, May 12, mid-day, weighs 2 lbs. 16 dwts. 13 grs. I am delighted to find that there really is gold somewhere. The present little fund has stimulated us immensely.

A. F. GOODRIDGE, M.D.

#### BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION.

Tucacas, May 24.—Enclosed I beg to hand you bills of lading for 135 tons of ore, per Diadem, and 110 tons of ore, per Brechin Castle. Both these vessels will take in whatever light freight there may be at Puerto Cabello, and then proceed direct to Liverpool. There are near 200 tons of ore at Punta Brava, and a prospect of a rapid addition to the stock. It is, therefore, hoped some vessels may ere long arrive out. One of the new boats came down the river last week with forty-two tons of ore, which shows there is at present a good supply of water.

B. A. ROEHS.

June 6.—Stock of ore at Punta Brava, 351 tons; at Boca Aron, 41 tons; total, 392 tons. Summary of Operations at the Mines for May.—Ore brought out of the mine, 656 tons; selected for shipment, 161 tons; produce, 30½ per cent. Reserved for burning, 495 tons; treated by new process, 72 tons; produce, 41 per cent.

Carriage of Ore to Palace Station.—Grey ore, 85 tons; concentrated ore, 70 tons; total 155 tons.

JOHN CARTHEW.

#### ON THE EFFECT OF MACHINERY IN REDUCING THE DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

BY CHARLES BARRAGE, ESQ., LUCASIAN PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

One of the objections most frequently urged against machinery is, that it has a tendency to supersede much of the hand-labour which was previously employed; and, in fact, unless a machine diminish the labour necessary to make an article, it could never come into use. But if it have that effect, its owner, in order to extend the sale of his produce, will be obliged to undersell his competitors; this will induce them also to introduce the new machine, and the effect of this competition will soon cause the article to fall, until the profits on capital, under the new system, shall be reduced to the same rate as under the old. Although, therefore, the use of machinery has at first a tendency to throw labour out of employment, yet the increased demand consequent upon the reduced price, almost immediately absorbs a considerable portion of that labour, and perhaps, in some cases, the whole of what would otherwise have been displaced.

That the effect of a new machine is to diminish the labour required for the production of the same quantity of manufactured commodities may be clearly perceived, by imagining a society, in which occupations are not divided, each man himself manufacturing all the articles he consumes. Supposing each individual to labour during ten hours daily, one of which is devoted to making shoes, it is evident that if any tool or machine be introduced, by the use of which his shoes can be made in half the usual time, then each member of the community will enjoy the same comforts as before by only nine and one-half hours' labour.

If, therefore, we wish to prove that the total quantity of labour is not diminished by the introduction of machines, we must have recourse to some other principle of our nature. But the same motion which urges a man to activity will become additionally powerful, when he finds his comforts procured with diminished labour; and in such circumstances, it is probable, that many would employ the time thus redeemed in contriving new tools for other branches of their occupations. He who has habitually worked ten hours a day, will employ the half hour saved by the new machine in gratifying some other want; and as each new machine adds to these gratifications, new luxuries will open to his view, which continued enjoyment will as surely render necessary to his happiness.

In countries where occupations are divided, and where the division of labour is practised, the ultimate consequence of improvements in machinery is almost invariably to cause a greater demand for labour. Frequently the new labour requires, at its commencement, a higher degree of skill than the old; and, unfortunately, the class of persons driven out of the old employment are not always qualified for the new one: so that a certain interval must elapse before the whole of their labour is wanted. This, for a time, produces considerable suffering amongst the working classes; and it is of great importance for their happiness that they should be aware of these effects, and be enabled to foresee them at an early period, in order to diminish as much as possible the injury resulting from them.

One very important inquiry which this subject presents is the question,—Whether it is more for the interest of the working classes, that improved machinery should be so perfect as to defy the competition of hand-labour; and that they should thus be at once driven out of the trade by it; or be gradually forced to quit it by the slow and successive advances of the machine? The suffering which arises from a quick transition, is undoubtedly more intense; but it is also much less permanent than that which results from the slower process; and if the competition is perceived to be perfectly hopeless, the workman will at once set himself to learn a new department of his art. On the other hand, although new machinery causes an increased demand for skill in those who make and repair it, and in those who first superintend its use; yet there are other cases in which it enables children and inferior workmen to execute work that previously required greater skill. In such circumstances, even though the increased demand for the article, produced by its diminished price, should speedily give occupation to all who were before employed, yet the very diminution of the skill required, would open a wider field of competition amongst the working classes themselves.

That machines do not, even at their first introduction, invariably throw human labour out of employment, must be admitted; and it has been maintained, by persons very competent to form an opinion on the subject, that they never produce that effect. The solution of this question depends on facts, which, unfortunately, have not yet been collected; and the circumstance of our not possessing the data necessary for the full examination of so important a subject, supplies an additional reason for impressing upon the minds of all who are interested in such inquiries, the importance of procuring accurate registries, at various times, of the number of persons employed in particular branches of manufacture, of the number of machines used by them, and of the wages they receive.

In relation to the inquiry just mentioned, I shall offer some remarks upon the facts within my knowledge, and only regret that those which I can support by numerical statement are so few. When the Crushing Mill, used in Cornwall and other mining countries, superseded the labour of a great number of young women, who worked very hard in breaking ores with flat hammers, no distress followed. The reason of this appears to have been that the proprietors of the mines, having one portion of their capital released by the superior cheapness of the process executed by the mills, found it their interest to apply more labour to other operations. The women, disengaged from mere drudgery, were thus profitably employed in dressing the ores, a work which required skill and judgment in the selection.

The increased production arising from alterations in the machinery, or from improved modes of using it, appears from the following table. A machine

called in the cotton manufacture a "Stretcher," worked by one man, produced as follows:—

Year.	Pounds of Cotton spun.	Running wages per score.	Rate of earnings per week.
1810	400	1 34	25 10
1811	600	0 10	25 0
1813	850	0 9	31 10½
1823	1000	0 7½	31 3

The same man working at another Stretcher, the floving a little finer, produced:

Year.	Pounds of Cotton spun.	Running wages per score.	Rate of earnings per week.
1823	900	0 7½	26 1½
1825	1000	0 7	27 6
1827	1200	0 6	30 0
1832	1200	0 6	30 0

In this instance, production has gradually increased until, at the end of twenty-two years, three times as much work is done as at the commencement, although the manual labour employed remains the same. The weekly earnings of the workmen have not fluctuated very much, and appear on the whole to have advanced; but it would be imprudent to push too far reasoning founded upon a single instance.

The produce of 480 spindles of "mule yarn spinning," at different periods, was as follows:—

Year.	Hanks, about 40 to the pound.	Wages per thousand.
1806	6,668	9s. 2d.
1823	8,000	6 3
1832	10,000	8 8

The subjoined view of the state of weaving by hand and by power-looms, at Stockport, in the years 1822 and 1832, is taken from an enumeration of the machines contained in sixty-five factories, and was collected for the purpose of being given in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons.

	In 1822.	In 1832.
Hand-loom weavers	2800	800 2000 decrease.
Persons using power-loom	657	3059 2402 increase.
Persons to dress the warp	98	388 290 increase.

Total persons employed 3555 4247 692 increase.  
Power-looms 1970 9177 8207 increase.

During this period the number of hand-looms in employment has diminished to less than one-third, whilst that of power-looms has increased to more than five times its former amount. The total number of workmen has increased about one-third; but the amount of manufactured goods (supposing each power-loom to do only the work of three hand-looms) is three and a half times as large as it was before.

In considering this increase of employment, it must be admitted that the two thousand persons thrown out of work are not exactly of the same class as those called into employment by the power-looms. A hand-weaver must possess bodily strength, which is not essential for a person attending a power-loom; consequently, women and young persons of both sexes, from fifteen to seventeen years of age, find employment in power-loom factories. This, however, would be a very limited view of the employment arising from the introduction of power-looms: the skill called into action in building the new factories, in constructing the new machinery, in making the steam-engines to drive it, and in devising improvements in the structure of the looms, as well as in regulating the economy of the establishment, is of a much higher order than that which it had assisted in superseding; and if we possessed any means of measuring this, it would probably be found larger in amount. Nor, in this view of the subject, must we omit the fact, that although hand-looms would have increased in number if those moved by steam had not been invented, yet it is the cheapness of the article manufactured by the power-looms which has caused this great extension of their employment, and that by diminishing the price of one article of commerce, we always call into additional activity the energy of those who produce others. It appears that the number of hand-looms in use in England and Scotland in 1830, was about 240,000; nearly the same number existed in the year 1820: whereas the number of power-looms which, in 1830, was 55,000, had, in 1820, been 14,000. When it is considered that each of these power-looms did as much work as three worked by hand, the increased producing power was equal to that of 123,000 hand-looms. During the whole of this period the wages and employment of hand-loom weavers have been very precarious.

Increased intelligence amongst the working classes, may enable them to foresee some of those improvements which are likely for a time to affect the value of their labour; and the assistance of savings banks and friendly societies (the advantages of which can never be too frequently, or too strongly pressed upon their attention), may be of some avail in remedying the evil: but it may be useful also to suggest to them, that a diversity of employments amongst the members of one family, will tend, in some measure, to mitigate the privations which arise from fluctuation in the value of labour.

#### MACHINE FOR THE UPWARD TRANSMISSION OF WEIGHTS.

A very ingenious machine for the upward transmission of weights of any description is now on exhibition at the Mining Hall (next Exeter Hall), and deserves the attention of mine proprietors, wharfingers, and all persons who have the management of extensive stores, as one well calculated to save a great deal of time, labour, and expense. The construction of this power is a very simple, and its steady operation is quite assured. Its chief agent is a pair of wheels; or, if necessary, a series, moving with their diameters in the direction of the weight to be raised, say the shaft of a mine. Taking the one pair of wheels, moving on the same fixed axis, we find that from the end of a radius or arm in each, a chain descends, so as to hang on opposite sides of a square passage. To each chain are suspended, at different but regulated distances, quadrangular frames, to the upper sides of which strong projecting iron rims, moving on the principle of the hinge, are attached. The boxes, or receptacles for the weight to be raised, have corresponding edges on each side. When the wheel above is turned, and a single box below is placed in connexion with the lowest frame, it is caught by its rim, and with one revolution of the wheel is sent up as high as the frame on the opposite side to that on which it is borne: here it is again caught and sent up to the apparatus on the opposite side again, and so on, by alternate transmission, it is brought to the top of the shaft. The machine being kept constantly laden below, and its wheel constantly turned above, it follows that at each revolution of the wheel a box is delivered; and thus, in an exceedingly short space of time, a vast body of matter can be carried up through any depth of shaft. It is not easy to describe such machines, however simple they may be, in very simple or intelligible language, and we have not been much practised at specifications. We must therefore leave scientific men to understand us through their own quick intelligence; and to all others whom the matter may concern, we recommend the employment of their own eyes. The machine could be most humanely employed in great mines in quickly sending the workmen up or down, to save them from their present tedious and tiresome expedients for that purpose. In unloading ships at wharfs its operation would be found amazingly rapid and proportionally convenient. It may be remarked also, that its operation is wholly unaccompanied by danger, and that its speed may be accelerated or diminished, or it may be stopped altogether at any moment, with perfect facility and convenience. On the whole, we must confess that we were struck with the complete efficiency of this admirable invention, which we are glad to find is protected by patent.

RAILROADS ON THE CONTINENT.—The railway system, which has excited so much interest in England and America, is now beginning its progress throughout the continent of Europe. In Belgium they are already in highly profitable operation; and in France and Germany many projects on an extended scale are matured, and will be shortly carried into effect. The International Railway, by which it is proposed to form a line of communication by way of Calais or Boulogne to Lille, Paris, and Brussels, is that which more immediately interests the British public. This work is brought forward by a union of English, French, and Belgian capitalists, and with the sanction of the Governments of the countries through which it will pass. It is obviously a work of the utmost importance to England, not only as connecting it with Paris and Brussels, but ultimately with the other principal capitals of Europe. The improvements which are in progress in the harbour of Dover, and the South-Eastern London and Dover Railway, for which an act has just received the Royal assent, will combine to render Dover most important as an outpost. If the journey from London to Paris be reduced, as it is predicted that it will be, to 13 or 14 hours, and that to Brussels to 11 or 12 hours, we may readily believe the number of travellers will be prodigiously increased. The intercourse with the continent, by way of Dover, is already great, and has rapidly augmented within the last few years; but when these new facilities shall be given on both sides of the channel, Dover will probably become one of the greatest thoroughfares in the world.

FOSSIL REMAINS.—Last week there was found, twenty feet down in the freestone rock of Clashbennie Quarry, the finest specimen of organic remains ever yet discovered in that place. The quarryman, though ignorant of its value, fortunately extracted and preserved the specimen very perfect. The impression on the stone, which is that of a fish, is twenty-seven inches long, and thirteen broad; and is regularly mailed over with shells like those of the crocodile species. The finder parted with it to the Rev. J. Noble of St. Madoes, in whose possession it now is.—Perth Courier.

TOPEAK ROCK.—This rock is composed of topaz, quartz, schori, and a sort of clay. It is rare, having hitherto only been found near Auerbach in Germany, where it forms a mountain mass of considerable extent.







## PRICES OF STOCKS.

## ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
BANK STOCK, 5 per Cent.	213 1/2	213 1/2	213 1/2	213 1/2	213 1/2
5 per Cent. Red. Ann.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
5 per Cent. Consols	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
5 per Cent. Ann.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
5 per Cent. Red. Ann.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
New 5 per Cent. Ann.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent.	260 1/2	260 1/2	260 1/2	260 1/2	260 1/2
South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Ditto Old Ann. 3 per Cent.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Ditto New Ann. 3 per Cent.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
India Bonds, 2 1/2 per Cent.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Exchequer Bills, 14 d. 1000	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Ditto 1000	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Ditto 500	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Ditto 250	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Ditto 125	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
5 per Cent. Cons. for Ac. 25 Aug.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
India Stock for Ac. 25 Aug.	260 1/2	260 1/2	260 1/2	260 1/2	260 1/2

## BANK OF ENGLAND. TRANSFER BOOKS.

	Thursday, Sept. 1, 1896.	Thursday, Oct. 13, 1896.
Bank Stock	Thursday, Sept. 1, 1896.	Thursday, Oct. 13, 1896.
5 per Cent. Reduced	Thursday, Sept. 1, 1896.	Thursday, Oct. 13, 1896.
5 per Cent. Reduced	Friday, Sept. 2, 1896.	Friday, Oct. 14, 1896.
Long Annuities	Saturday, Sept. 3, 1896.	Saturday, Oct. 22, 1896.
Ditto for Terms of Years.	Monday, Sept. 6, 1896.	Thursday, Oct. 20, 1896.

## FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Austrian, 5 per Cent.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Belgian, 5 per Cent.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Brazilian, 5 per Cent.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Buenos Ayres, 5 per Cent.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Chilian, 5 per Cent.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Colombian, 5 per Cent.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Ditto, 1894, ditto	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Danish, 5 per Cent.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Dutch, 5 per Cent.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Greek, 5 per Cent.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ditto, 1895, 5 per Cent.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mexican, 5 per Cent.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ditto, deferred do.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ditto, 1895, 5 per Cent.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Neapolitan, 5 per Cent.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Peruvian, 5 per Cent.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Portuguese, 5 per Cent.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ditto, New ditto.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ditto, 3 per Cent.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Prussian, 4 per Cent.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Russian, 1892, 5 per Cent.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Spanish, 5 per Cent.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ditto, passive	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ditto, deferred	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Dutch, 2 1/2 per Cent.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ditto, 5 per Cent.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2

## FRENCH FUNDS.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
5 per Cent. Ann.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ex. on Lond. 1 mil.	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2
ditto 3 mil.	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. Ann.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Exchange	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 per Cent. Ann.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Exchange	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
5 per Cent.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Exchange	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank shares	227 1/2	227 1/2	227 1/2	227 1/2	227 1/2

## IRISH FUNDS.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Bank Stock	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Government Debentures 3 1/2 per Cent.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Ditto Stock	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Ditto New	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Ditto reduced	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Consols	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
City Debentures	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Exchequer Bills	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2

## AMERICAN FUNDS.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
New York 6 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1895	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1896	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Pennsylvania	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1895	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1896	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Frankfort on Main	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Petersburg p. ruble	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Berlin	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Vienna off	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Trieste ditto	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Madrid	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Cadix	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bilbao	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Barcelona	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Amsterdam	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Ditto at Sight	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Rotterdam	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Antwerp	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Hamburg Mos. B.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Albion	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Paris, 3 days' sight	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Ditto	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Marseilles	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Frankfort on Main	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Petersburg p. ruble	10	10	10	10	10
Berlin	10	10	10	10	10
Vienna off	10	10	10	10	10
Trieste ditto	10	10	10	10	10
Madrid	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Cadix	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Bilbao	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Barcelona	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

## COAL MARKET, LONDON.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Newcastle	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Adair	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Bishop	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Benham	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Carr's Hartley	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Chester	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Garefield	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
East Percy	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Holywell Main	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Ormes Redhead	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Pontop Windfall	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Pett's and Co's Pitsea	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Russell's High Main	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Shipcote	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
South Hartley	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Stonemont Main	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Tanfield Moor	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Townley	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
West Hartley	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Willington	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Walls End Newby & Co	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Walls End (South)	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Walls End Hutton	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Walls End Hilda	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Walls End Hopton	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Walls End Killingworth	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
W. E. Lanc. Stanhope Co.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
W. E. Northumberland	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Walls End Riddell	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2

Arrived since last week, 76 vessels.

## PRICES OF SHARES.

## BRITISH MINES.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
4,000 Albion Copper	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion Bridge	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion Park	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion Tin	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion Iron	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion Copper	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion Grey	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion Cornwall Silver	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion Wheel Brothers	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion W. L. Strawbridge	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion English	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion Do. New	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion Hilberian	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion Hayle Consols	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion Keweenaw	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion Dartmoor Consols	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion Min. Co. of Ireland	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion New S. Hoo	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion North Consols	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion North Cornwall	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion Blaenavon	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2

## FOREIGN MINES.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
4,000 Albion	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
4,000 Albion	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2